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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXVI NO. 2 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

No Quarter To Federation

Short Shift For Lothian's Move

Working Committee Not To Reopen Question

Mysore Resolution Ineffective Till Congress Changes Non-Interference Policy

Besides the question of Congress interference in regard to the work in Indian States, sequel to the Calcutta A. I. C. C. resolution on Mysore affairs and Mahatma Gandhi's comments thereon in the "Harijan", the only other topic of importance in regard to the policy of the Congress that was discussed by the Working Committee under Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's presidentship on Sunday at Bhulabhai's residence was the talk which Lord Lothian had with Congress leaders on the question of Congress attitude towards Federation.

MYSORE RESOLUTION INEFFECTION

The Mysore resolution of the A. I. C. C., it is gathered, remains ineffective till the Haripura session changes Congress policy of non-interference in Indian States.' That seems to be the view of the Working Committee members, who were circularised by the Congress President on the question, and who, it is learnt, have supported Gandhiji's view.

LORD LOTHIAN'S TALKS

Lord Lothian's efforts at weaning away Congress leaders from their declared opposition to the Federal part of the India Act, 1935, seem to have fallen flat so far on the Working Committee members, who did not think that any further clarification of Congress attitude towards Federation was necessary at this stage.

JAWAHAR MEETS MAHATMA

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru visited Gandhiji prior to the Working Committee meeting and was closeted with him for some time.

It is understood that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and the Working Committee members will meet Mahatmaji to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

What is considered to be a very important meeting of the Congress Working Committee, commenced its deliberations at 1 p. m. on Sunday at the residence of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai at Warden Road with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President in the Chair.

Among those that attended the meeting were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, Acharya Narendra Dev, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Shankerrao Dev, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in place of Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has not arrived. The place of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, on the Working Committee has not yet been filled.

At the outset, it is understood, Acharya Kripalani gave a resume of events that had happened in the country, especially in the seven Congress Provinces since the last meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Calcutta. He also placed before the Committee the several representations that had been made by the various Congress Organisations against the Congress Ministries.

THE MYSORE HURDLE

Almost the first item that the Working Committee is stated to have taken up for discussion was resolution of the All India Congress Committee at Calcutta regarding the Mysore State. This resolution, it will be remembered, was condemned by Mahatma Gandhi in the "Harijan" and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had expressed surprise at Gandhiji's views on the resolution

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTION

The resolution that was passed on the last day of the A.I.C.C. meeting protested against the repressive policy of the Mysore Government and sent greetings to the people of Mysore in their struggle and appealed to the people of British India and Indian States to give all possible help to the people in Mysore in their struggle.

Mahatma Gandhi commenting on the above resolution stated: "Much more offensive in my opinion was the Mysore resolution and the pity of it is that it was carried with practically nobody to speak out for truth. I hold no brief for Mysore..... In my opinion the Mysore resolution was "ultra vires" of the resolution of non-interference. This, so far as I am aware, has never been repealed".

It appears that the Congress President had circularised the members of the Working Committee Gandhiji's views on the resolution and had asked for their views on the question.

CABINET MEMBERS CONCUR

Most of the members of the Working Committee, are stated to have agreed with Gandhiji's views on the Mysore resolution. They stated that it was mostly understood that the resolution would not come up for discussion at all and hence most of the members of the A.I.C.C. had left Calcutta. Besides only a plenary Session of the Congress could revise its attitude towards the Indian States and it was only at Lucknow that the Congress attitude towards the Indian States was defined.

As it is the resolution passed at Calcutta remains ineffective. Unless it is confirmed by the Haripura session of the Congress. The Committee took up a considerable time in discussing and clearing the position regarding the above resolution.

The Committee then proceeded. It is stated to discuss the budget estimates for the A.I.C.C. office and approved of the same.

DELEGATES' ELECTION

Several complaints from provinces have been received regarding the election of delegates to the Haripura Session of the Congress. Most of them are from Andhra and the Punjab. The complaints

(Continued on page 8, column 6)

Messrs. Bhulabhai and Vallabhbhai received Jawaharlal Nehru on arrival to preside over the meeting of the Working Committee.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai conversing with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

More Battle-Ships For Britain?

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Three to five new battleships are confidently predicted in the Navy Estimates for 1938, says the "Daily Telegraph" naval correspondent.

Thus ten capital ships, may be in process of building during 1938/39 and it may be necessary to lay the keels of two ships at Portsmouth and Devonport.

The paper declares that if the balance of power is to be maintained, more battleships must be started this year, for when the five are being built to enter service, Germany Italy and Japan will have atleast nine similar ones ready.

It adds this year's battleships are expected to be more powerful than "George V".—Reuter.

"C. R." LEVES FOR BOMBAY

MADRAS: Jan. 1.

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Premier of Madras, is leaving for Bombay to-morrow morning in connection with the Congress Working Committee meeting.

It is understood that the Premier has arranged for a week's stay in Bombay, during which time, he will be in close touch with Gandhiji and the members of the Working Committee.—A.P.

JAWAHAR'S VISIT TO MAHATMA

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad visited Mahatma Gandhi at Juhu this morning and was closetted with him for about an hour.

JAWAHAR MEETS BRITISH AUTHORS

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Taj Mahal Hotel this evening and met famous British authors, Messrs. Somerset, Maugham and Gunther.

Mr. Gunther will address the Bombay public at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday, (5th instant) when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will take the chair.—United Press.

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT SUSPENDED

CAIRO, Jan. 2.

A Royal Decree has been issued suspending Parliament for one month.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Karnatak Votes For Subhas

HUBLI, Jan. 2.

Mr. Subhas Bose has been recommended by a majority of delegates from Karnataka to the Haripura Congress for the presidentship of the forthcoming Session of the Congress.—A. P

BENGAL NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

Twelve Congress delegates from Bengal, headed by Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Secretary of the Bengal Congress Assembly Party have to-day sent a nomination paper proposing Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for the presidentship of the ensuing Congress Session at Haripura, to the A. I. C. C office.—United Press

Preparations To Capture Vacant Seats In Assembly

PESHAWAR CITY, Jan. 1.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee held to-day within closed doors for four hours, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's name was recommended for Congress Presidentship for the coming year.

The Committee gave Congress ticket to Mr. Tekchand Dhingra for contesting the Dera Ismail Khan (Rural General Constituency) in the coming Assembly by elections.

Regarding the remaining three vacant seats, a committee consisting of Arbad, Abdul Ghafoor Khan (Peshawar) and Pir Shaninshah (Kohat) was appointed and authorised to give Congress tickets to suitable candidates after enquiry on the spot. Their decision will be final and is expected before January 10

January 17, it is reported, is fixed as the last day for filing nomination papers for Khanpur (Hazara) and Dera Ismail Khan constituencies.

The next meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee will take place on January 23 at Dera Ismail Khan.—A. P.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Sir Mahomed Yakub To Act In Zafrullah's Absence

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan, Commerce Member, is expected to leave for London in the third week of January in order, as already reported, to resume the Indo-British trade talks.

Sir David Meek, Trade Commissioner for London, who was also among the official advisers in the earlier stage of the negotiations at London, is expected to render assistance when necessary.

It is now definitely known that none of the Non-Official Advisers or Sir Bryce Burt (third official Adviser) are going to London this time.

With regard to the officiating arrangements during Sir Mahomed Zafrullah's absence the name of Sir Mahomed Yakub, member of the Central Assembly is mentioned. Sir Mahomed Yakub is arriving at Delhi on January 4.—A. P.

NO REOPENING OF PARIS EXHIBITION

PARIS, Jan. 1.

The Senate by 224 votes to 73 adopted the conclusions of the Senate Finance Commission rejecting the proposal for reopening the Paris Exhibition this year.

The proposal has already been adopted by the Chamber by a considerable majority.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Jan. 2

The recently established autonomous Commission in Nanking was formally inaugurated and it issued an inspired manifesto denouncing Gen. Chiang-Kai-Shek's regime, calling on the people to co-operate with the Japanese and to abandon the idea of depending on European and American countries.

A Japanese-sponsored Peace Maintenance Commission has been formed in Hangchow.—Reuter.

Japanese Peace Terms Rejected

Chiang-Kai-Shek In Charge Of Military Activities Only

FINANCE MINISTER KUNG BECOMES PRIME MINISTER

HANKOW, January 1.

The Japanese are vigorously attacking Talan, an important Shantung centre, the fall of which is imminent. According to an unconfirmed report the Japanese have captured Weisien. The Finance Minister Mr. Kung, has been appointed Premier in place of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek who is thus enabled to devote his entire energies to his duties as Commander-in-Chief of China's forces.

It is reliably stated that the Japanese peace terms presented by Dr. Trautmann, the German Ambassador to Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek have been immediately rejected. These included the conclusion of a Sino-Japanese Economic Agreement, Chinese adherence to the anti-Comintern pact, stationing of a permanent Japanese Garrison in China, creation of demilitarised zones, formation of an independent state in Inner Mongolia and payment of reparations.—Reuter.

CHINA'S IRONSIDES

Attempt To Recapture Hangchow

SHANGHAI, JAN. 1.

General Chang-Fah Kwei, the Commander of China's Ironsides launched a counterattack with the object of recapturing Hangchow according to Chinese reports. A severe battle is now progressing with both sides using heavy artillery.—Reuter.

This Japanese Objective Compels Military Action In China, Says Prince Konoye

TOKIO, Jan. 1.

A warning that it would be necessary for Japan to mobilise more organically than at present the whole strength of the whole nation was given by the Premier, Prince Konoye in his New Year message He refers to difficulties caused by the pressure from a group of nations who believe in a status quo'

No matter now troublesome it is, Japan must go to the length of destroying the source of a long term resistance against Japan and the nation must expect many more stages before ultimate victory The Japanese aims are stated to be Peace in the Orient and Peace in the World. In order to make the foundations of peace firm, military action has been unavoidable —Reuter

GRENADES THROWN AT JAPANESE

SHANGHAI, Jan. 1.

Hand grenades were thrown from Chinese houses on Hankow Road on a group of seventy Japanese troops walking in the International Settlement on what is described as a sightseeing tour. A Japanese Officer, three Japanese soldiers and three Chinese are reported to be wounded. The Police cordoned the area and conducted house to house search.

Other grenades were thrown on Robinson Road in the same district.

Following the grenade throwing incidents the Municipal Council accorded the Municipal Police emergency powers which include the right to search all public and private premises for unauthorised arms.—Reuter

UNDERGROUND ORGANISATION OF TERRORISTS

SHANGHAI, Jan. 1.

Despite the action of the Municipal Council the police fear that there will be further incidents. They are convinced of the existence of an underground organisation of terrorists, desperate and fearless of death, who come from Pootung and other places outside the city.

The situation is considered to be grave and it is widely hoped that Japanese authorities will co-operate with the Council by restricting movements of Japanese troops to the south of the Soochow Creek, which is regarded as constituting an easily avoidable provocation.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CAPTURE TAIAN

SHANGHAI, Jan. 2.

After overcoming spirited Chinese resistance, the Japanese forces have captured Taian, an important centre halfway between Tsinan and Yenchow, in the Shantung Province.—Reuter.

Refugee Train At Hongkong

HONGKONG, Jan. 1.

The refugee train from Hankow with British, American and other nationals has arrived without incident enroute.—Reuter

(Stop Press On Page 7)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Graduate strong in English, Persian and Mathematics for the High School in the grade of 45-7 (triennial) 120. Apply immediately to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dharampur State (Dist: Surat). (7597)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff, Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9529)

174. BOOKS

Qualified Accountant—How to become—Rupees two: Book-keeping Elementary—Rupee one: Postage extra. Apply Sharangdhar, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. (9556)

Pen-Friends in Australia. Enclose 4 As. or 25C. Mohamed Anwar, Moosa Lane, Karachi (India). (9595)

251. INSURANCE AGENTS

Wanted Insurance Agents to work as organizers. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 according to ability. Apply in person on 5th Jan. 1938 to the Managing Director, Asiatic Bank Ltd. at Railway Hotel, Charni Road, Bombay. (9596)

228. AGENCIES WANTED

The Palladium Assurance Company, Limited, (Progressive Life Office) invites applications for Chief Agency or Agencies from respectable persons on decent remuneration. Commission hereditary. Apply to Head Office, 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (9557)

147. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Small loans advanced against securities. For particulars send four anna stamps. Tukaram, Podar Street, Santa Cruz. (9584)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Wanted a sound property in decent locality of Bombay or its suburbs from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 30,000. Apply Box No. 9576 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill the post of Electrician (W|T) in the Royal Indian Navy.

Applicants must be of British Indian nationality, be less than 30 years of age and will have to undergo a medical examination.

They will be required to enrol in the Royal Indian Navy as non-continuous service ratings for a period of 3 years on conclusion of which they will, if their services are in all respects satisfactory and they are still required, be permitted to re-enrol for further periods of 3 years. On completion of 10 years' non-continuous service they will be permitted to transfer to continuous service to complete time for pension.

The minimum educational standard required is Matriculation and preference will be given to applicants in possession of a Faraday House or similar certificate who have had previous experience in radio transmitting installations, and who have served an apprenticeship in an Engineering or Electrical Works.

The work will consist of watchkeeping and repairs of medium power Radio transmitters and associated machinery ashore and repairs to Radio Receiving apparatus.

The grades and rates of pay will be as follows:—

	Per mensem.
Electrician (W|T) 4th class (To rank as Leading rate)	Rs. 70-75 (First 2 years on probation)
Electrician (W|T) 2nd class (To rank as Petty Officer)	Rs. 80-5-90
Electrician (W|T) 2nd class (To rank as Petty Officer)	Rs. 90-5-105
Electrician (W|T) 1st class (To rank as Chief Petty Officer)	Rs. 110-5-120
Chief Electrician (To rank as Chief Petty Officer)	Rs. 130

All candidates, except in exceptional cases, must enter as Electricians (W|T) 4th class and their advancement will be governed by tests of efficiency, the average period being 2 years as Electrician (W|T) 4th class and 3 years in each succeeding grade.

Free accommodation (single), rations, uniform and kit allowance are provided and men selected will after recruitment be required to live in Barracks permanently. The normal allowance of leave is 2 months per annum after the first 2 years.

Applications in writing quoting nationality, age, educational qualifications, previous experience and accompanied by the necessary certificates should be forwarded to:—

The Squadron Signal Officer,
Navy Office. H.M.I. Dockyard,
BOMBAY

from whom any further details required can be obtained.

T. M. S. MILNE-HENDERSON,
Captain, R.I.N.,
for Flag Officer Commanding,
Royal Indian Navy.

Navy Office, H.M.I. Dockyard,
27th December, 1937.

(7606)

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of pure cows or buffaloes milk for one year, commencing from 1-3-1938 to the Arthur Road, Maratha and King Edward Memorial Hospitals, G. S. Medical College, Five Maternity Homes, Turner Sanatorium, Bhoiwada and the Victoria Gardens will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 10-1-1938 not later than 1-0 P.M. (B.T.)

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed, "Tenders for the supply of milk to the Municipal Hospitals etc.," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

About 630 seers of milk (new measure) will be required per day and the successful tenderer will have to make a fresh supply twice daily to the institutions. The rate should be according to the new measure The milk should contain not less than 7 per cent. of fat and 9 per cent. solids other than fat. The supply will be liable to be stopped by the Municipality at a month's notice.

Tender forms will be supplied to any one on payment of Rupee one only by the undersigned who will on application furnish any further information if required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) R. K. MHATRE.
Ag. Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Deptt.,
Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1938

7604.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL G. I. P. Railway employees are strictly prohibited from demanding or accepting gratuities from members of the general public using the Railway Services.

Should any Railway servant demand any payment other than that authorized by the Railway, the public are earnestly requested to report full details to the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

L. WILSON,
Agent

(6938)

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the above Company will be held at Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th January, 1938, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up for the year Ending 30th June, 1937.

(2) To declare a Dividend.

(3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. V. P. Varde who has been appointed Director in place of Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee resigned.

(4) To elect directors in place of Mr. Hadi C. Tyabjee and Mr. Vithaldas Kanji who retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

(5) To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

(6) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
J. B. MORPURIA,
Manager.

NOTE:—Mr. Jesing Harakhchand Shah a shareholder of the Company has by his letter dated 27th October 1937 given notice that he will move the following Resolution at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company.

"It is hereby resolved that Messrs. K. K. Vassa and Co., registered Accountants and certified Auditors be appointed as the Auditors of the above Company for the year at the same. . . . remuneration."

Bombay, 31st December, 1937.

This is an Advertisement for Information only and Not the Prospectus.

(Shares are issued only on the basis of the Prospectus which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay)

The subscription list will be Open on 3-1-38 and will be closed on or before 17-1-38.

Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000

DIVIDED into 3,75,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each.
25,000 Deferred Shares of Rs. 10 each.
10,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Out of the present issue of 1,25,000 Ordinary Shares and 12,500 Deferred Shares, 62,500 Ordinary Shares and 6,250 Deferred Shares will be issued to the Vendors (in part payment of purchase price), and the Directors and their friends; leaving 62,500 Ordinary Shares and 6,250 Deferred Shares for public subscription payable as follows:—

On application Rs. 5 per share and the balance of Rs. 5 per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS:

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ, Wardha. C. P., Merchant, Chairman.
SETH R. D. BIRLA, Fort, Bombay, Mill-owner.
Director:—BIRLA BROS., LTD.
Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.
The Oudh Sugar Mills, Ltd., Etc.
SETH RAMNIVAS RAMNARAIN, Bombay, Mill-owner.
Director:—The Bank of India, Ltd.
The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.
The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Etc.
LALA SHIV RAJ BHALLA, Lahore, Chairman, Punjab Stock Exchange, Secretary, The Punjab Co-operative Bank, Ltd.
LALA KISHEN CHAND, Lahore, Managing Director, Kaycee & Co., Ltd.
LALA MUKAND LAL, Rabbani Road, Lahore, Merchant (Ex-Officio).
LALA VED PARKASH, Rabbani Road, Lahore, Merchant (Ex-Officio).

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. MUKAND LAL & SONS, LTD., 395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

No. 395, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKERS:

(1) The BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
(2) The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
(3) The PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(4) The PUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

LEGAL ADVISERS:

Messrs. MANILAL KHER & AMBALAL, Solicitors & Notary Public, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. DALAL & SHAH, Incorporated Accountants and Registered Accountants, No. 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. P. N. S. AIYER & CO., Registered Accountants, Mall Road, Lahore.

PROSPECTUS

The Company will acquire as a going concern the business of Lala Mukand Lal and his Sons carried on at Lahore including their factory. It is also intended to amalgamate Hindustan Iron and Steel Products Ltd. of Bombay. The above business and factories are to be expanded and two Electric steel furnaces have already been ordered out for Lahore and Bombay respectively.

It is a well-known fact that consumption of iron and steel products is fast increasing in India. The Government departments and Railways every year require iron and steel articles in large quantities and their present policy is to purchase as far as possible Indian make goods. Thus the industry has a big field in this country and the Company expects to earn a fair profit.

Lala Mukund Lal started his business at Lahore about 8 years ago and according to the report of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, that business has earned the following profits for the last 3 years:—

1934-35	Rs. 99,258
1935-36	" 1,10,478
1936-37	" 1,17,940

The above figures are subject to income-tax and super-tax.

The Company will raise Rs. 3,00,000 by 6 per cent mortgage debentures secured on immovable properties of the Company.

All the shares of the Company have been underwritten by Messrs Bachhraj & Co., Ltd. on a commission of 1 1/2 per cent.

Messrs. Bachhraj & Co. Ltd have also agreed to underwrite the above Debentures on a commission of 1 per cent.

No promotion money has been paid or is intended to be paid to any promoter.

Brokerage at the rate of 1 anna per share on the nominal value of each share will be paid on all allotted shares for which the applications are received through brokers approved by the Company.

A copy of the Prospectus can be had at the Registered Office of the Company.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE, TO-DAY (MONDAY), at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, of complete Household furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Remington Portable typewriter, Singer Machine, Godrej & other Safes, Chesterfield sets, Wardrobes, Wrist Watches, etc.

8th JANUARY, 1938
8th JANUARY, 1938

ALL INDIA PREMIERE
of
GENERAL FILMS LTD.
Mammoth Marathi Historical Picture.

Chandrarao More

Chandrarao More
at
Royal Opera House
Royal Opera House
on and from
8th JANUARY, 1938

BAN ON SUGAR EXPORTS

Govt. Commerce Department's Notification

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

A Commerce Department notification says that in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878, the Central Government are pleased to prohibit the taking by sea out of British India, sugar in any of its commercial forms, except the product sold as final molasses, provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to apply to (A) Sugar manufactured outside and (B) sugar exported to Burma or to a state in India.

This notification follows the recent announcement of the Government of India's ratification of the International Sugar Convention whereby India is classed as a non-exporting country and accordingly cannot export sugar except to Burma.

It may be recalled that the Government resolution ratifying the convention was rejected in the Legislative Assembly and passed in the Council of State.—A. P.

"KAISER-i-HIND" ANNUAL

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" Illustrated Weekly deserves to be congratulated upon its first Annual Number. It is a sumptuous publication of a hundred pages, profusely illustrated and full of interesting contributions. The subjects range over a wide field and will cater to a variety of tastes. Among these Mr. Manu Subedar's article: "Ah, These Critics!" deserves the mention, if only because of its topicality. Mr. Subedar has made a defence of Mahatma Gandhi's new scheme of education, which even if it may not silence the critics would greatly encourage its sponsors. It is very interesting to learn from Mr. T. A. Raman's interview with Paul Robeson that that celebrated actor is intended to produce in the near future a picture of Mahatma Gandhi's epoch-making campaign of Satayagraha in South Africa. The Hon. Mr. Giri's original views on the present wave of industrial strikes will be read with interest by a large circle of readers. Mrs. Lalitha Venkatram's "Musical Adventure" will appeal to her numerous admirers. It may be noted here in conclusion that this special issue is available for the usual price.

Institution For Married Ladies

Mrs. Shevantikabai Nikambe writes:

The Institution for Married Ladies completed twenty-four years of its existence this month. As I look back upon these past years I cannot but praise God for His many mercies to me and to this my work from its beginnings in the Hindu Club on Girgaon Back Road in 1913. Since coming to Chowpatty even the Institution has not encouraged me a little

It is surprising now many Indian Ladies of all castes and creeds are eager to take advantage of an educational institution like this. We have had on and off within our walls, wives of doctors, advocates, business men, Government officers, and of I.C.S. gentlemen.

The ages of our pupils range from 50 to 16, many are young mothers. Numbers of older girls looking forward to a home life, also come.

Twenty-four years of work shows that schools of such a type are needed; and encouragement and financial support are equally necessary.

Married women all over the world are waking up to the fact, that presiding in homes requires special qualifications; and as India is practically a land of homes, this special education is all the more required.

This special school in Bombay will be completing its 25th year in 1938.

Almost single-handed with a faithful band of helpers and an Advisory Committee I have laboured year after year till now, I thank God for His mercies to this work in kind, sympathetic, generous friends who have been its support and help throughout.

I propose that I be premitted to raise a Reserve Fund in commemoration of our event. Trustees will be in charge entirely, and the management with a special ladies committee The work of raising funds will continue for a year from now.

May I humbly request friends to come to my aid for this special work, so that we may celebrate our Silver Jubilee in a fitting manner in 1938.

RECTOR LAWRIN "AT TAGORE'S FEET"

Education Delegation Chief On Shantiniketan Traditions

SANTINIKETAN, Jan. 1.

"I am happy on the first day of the New Year to find myself on one of the highest points in India, spiritual mountain on the top of Santiniketan, from which to look over the land and send my deeply respectful good wishes to my fellow workers in education", said Rector Laurin Zilliacus, leader of the New Education Fellowship Delegation which arrived here yesterday in course of an interview to the "United Press".

Rector Zilliacus continued, "I have the privilege of sitting once more at the feet of Poet Tagore and I can understand Santiniketan is the place of pilgrimage for all those interested in Education and devoted to the great traditions of human spirit. India is fortunate in having Poet Tagore as its great leader of educational reconstruction in the widest sense of term.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Amazing Collapse Of Indian Team

SKITTLED OUT FOR 192 BEFORE TEA

Tennysonians Make 42 For 2 In Second Innings: Langridge Captures 6 Wickets

On Sunday, batsmen of both teams fared badly. Remaining five wickets of India fell for an addition of 37 runs, the total being 350, on Saturday.

Tennysonians went in to bat and were all out for 257.

India in their second innings were skittled out for 192 before tea-time.

Langridge was in deadly bowling form. He captured 6 of the Indian wickets for 41 runs.

At the close of play on Sunday, Tennyson's men had made 42 for the loss of 2 wickets.

SCORES:—

All-India	*(1st Innings)*	*350*
All-India	*(2nd Innings)*	*192*
Tennyson's Team	*(1st Innings)*	*257*
Tennyson's XI	*(2nd Innings)*	*42 for 2*

CALCUTTA: January 1.

A large holiday crowd was present when the All-India XI resumed their first innings against Lord Tennyson's team this morning.

The weather was excellent and the pitch in fine condition. Indians, however, did not do at all as well as they did "last year," wickets falling in quick succession.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Lord Tennyson's team were all out in the three-quarters of an hour this morning for 257 runs, giving the All-India team a first innings' lead of 93 runs.

When the Indian team took the field this morning it was noticed that K. Bhattacharjee was fielding as substitute for Amarnath, who was reported to be indisposed. Bannerjee bowled an over at the start with a new ball and at once gave place to Amarsingh, who captured the two remaining wickets in five overs. Tennyson never let go an opportunity to hit and was eventually bowled by Amarsingh with a perfect bowl. Combining sound defence with aggression, the English Captain had helped to carry the score from 157 for seven wickets to 237 for nine. He batted altogether for an hour and six minutes and was mainly instrumental in saving his side from the ignominy of having to follow-on (237—9).

Gover was seen to be limping. Pope hit out boldly and eventually Hindlekar catching Gover behind the wicket brought the English innings to a close at 11-45. Pope had played a sterling innings for his 41, which included four hits to the boundary.

India's 2nd Innings

The All-India XI commenced their second innings at 12-3 p.m. with Hindlekar and Mushtaq Ali. They made a confident start playing really spectacular cricket at such an early stage in the innings. Gover was still limping but bowled one over. Mushtaq Ali stepped back and hit his first ball powerfully to the square-leg boundary and Hindlekar got a three to mid-on, the pair collecting nine runs in the first over. Gover then retired and the attack was entrusted to Wellard and Pope.

Hindlekar scored a brilliant 4 off Wellard to fine-leg and Mushtaq Ali off-drove Pope to the boundary grandly, thus bringing 30 on the board in 20 minutes. Mushtaq boldly hooked good length balls hitting Wellard and Pope repeatedly to the boundary and Hindlekar with three, off Wellard sent up 50 in 35 minutes. Worthington relieved Pope at this stage and started off with two maiden overs, but in his third over Mushtaq Ali hit him for seven runs. The Indore player at this stage was scoring twice as fast as Hindlekar, the latter's score being 24 when Mushtaq was 45.

At lunch, the total was 73 for no wicket.

When play was continued after lunch, Tennyson for once, did not try a double fast attack and this move met with immediate success, for Mushtaq Ali was deceived by a spinner from Langridge and was out after scoring 55. Pope opened from the Fort end and the Indore batsman brilliantly hooked the first delivery to the leg-boundary reaching his individual 50 with a single off the fourth.

This second 50 in the match had occupied Mushtaq Ali only 48 minutes and included seven fours. Langridge came on at the other end and Mushtaq Ali also sent him to the ropes with a fine late cut, but in attempting to repeat the stroke a little later, [illegible] the ball behind the wicket and McCorkell made no mistake (84—1—55). The Indore player had been batting for 51 minutes and his chief hits were eight fours.

Mankad followed and also indulged in opening his shoulders and attacking the bowling right from the start. The score mounted up fast and the first 100 was signalled after the play had been in progress for only 72 minutes. When the score was 91, Hindlekar had life, Worthington dropping a hot catch at forward point off Pope, who had been bowling quite well, but without success. Wellard took over from Pope and also bowled slow leg-spinners round the wicket and nearly bowled India's wicket-keeper, the ball just missing the off-stump.

With slow bowlers operating from both the ends runs came mostly in singles and twos. Hindlekar was scoring chiefly with crisp cuts and was the second batsman to reach fifty after 95 minutes' batting. His principal strokes were three fours.

BATSMEN ASKED TO HIT OUT.

Merchant evidently instructed the batsmen to hit out in order to make an early declaration and consequently Hindlekar began to hit out indiscriminately getting two more lives both off Wellard before Wellard himself took an easy catch to dismiss India's wicket-keepers for 60. Hindlekar was at the wicket for 106 minutes during which he hit only four fours (138—2—60). Amarsingh was sent in to get a few quick runs but he provided Wellard with his first wicket during this test by missing a straight one and getting bowled for two (142—3—2).

AMARNATH GETS ONLY TWO.

India lost yet another wicket cheaply this time Amarnath getting a duck. In attempting to hook Langridge he was brilliantly taken by Worthington running in from short-leg (147—4—0). Merchant joined Mankad but after hoisting 150 on the board Mankad was clean bowled by Langridge whose four wickets had cost him only eight runs apiece (150—50—25).

Qamruddin too did not stay long being declared l.-b.-w. to Wellard for two and India had lost six wickets this afternoon for only eighty runs, the last four for bare fifteen runs (153—6—2).

BANNERJEE CAUGHT OUT.

Abbas Khan came next and pulled Wellard twice to the leg-boundary while Merchant neatly glided Langridge to the ropes. Wellard, however, had his revenge when he made a successful appeal for leg before against Merchant under the new rule (176—7—9). Merchant's tactics in forcing the pace unfortunately failed for Banerjee who came next was also out for a duck at the same total caught behind the wicket off Wellard (176—8—0).

Amir Elahi collected a four and a two off Wellard but at the other end Abbas Khan was completely beaten by Langridge for thirteen (182—9—13). Nissar brought up the rear and Amir Elahi reached double figures by pulling Wellard to the leg-boundary. The ball could not be found and the game was suspended for a few minutes before it was recovered. Amir Elahi again slogged Wellard to the

James Langridge who captures six wickets for 41 of the home team in their second knock.

screen and then Nissar was bowled. India being all out for 192 at tea.

Requiring 286 runs to win, Tennyson's Team commenced their Second Innings at 4 p.m. with Edrich and McCorkell to the bowling of Nissar and Amarsingh. The Indian bowlers and fielders were on tip toe to derive the fullest advantage from the pitch which at this stage was obviously helpful to the bowlers. This anticipation proved well-founded as Edrich left at three and McCorkell at 12.

The Middlesex Batsman was out in Amarsingh's first over falling victim to a leg trap. Edrich hit Amarsingh's third ball rather hard to fine-leg and Mankad standing very close to it threw himself at the ball and though having to roll over and over again in hanging on to it brought off a magnificent catch (3—1—3). Encouraged by this success Amarsingh bowled at his very best and was rewarded with another wicket in his third over. McCorkell drew away to a ball pitched outside the off stump and apparently thinking that it would swing away left it alone. The ball however whipped in sharply and bowled McCorkell greatly to his surprise. This is the second time that Amarsingh has bowled a batsman like this on this tour (12—2—3).

Hardstaff and Yardley batted very carefully. Soon after Yardley's coming in Amarnath was brought on and two short-legs were employed. Yardley conceded two maiden overs to him but later hit him to the leg boundary. In spite of repeated changes in the bowling the pair went on scoring steadily and at forty Nissar came on for the last over of the day.

At the close total was 42 for two wickets.

SCORES:—

INDIA (2nd Innings.)

Mushtaq Ali, c McCorkell, b Langridge	55
Hindlekar, c Wellard, b Langridge	60
Mankad, b Langridge	25
Amarsingh, b Wellard	2
Amarnath, c Worthington, b Langridge	0
Merchant, l.-b.-w. (N), b Wellard	9
Qamruddin, l.-b.-w. b Wellard.	2
Abbas Khan, b Langridge	13
Bannerjee, c McCorkell, b Wellard	0
Amir Elahi, (not out)	15
Nissar, b Langridge	1
Extras	10
Total	192

ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	1	0	9	0
Wellard	18	1	67	4
Worthington	5	2	10	0
Pope	12	0	55	0
Langridge	16.4	4	41	6

Fall of wickets 7,176, 8,176, 9,182.

SCORE:—

TENNYSON'S TEAM.

(Second Innings.)

Edrich, c Mankad, b Amarsingh	3
McCorkell, b Amarsingh	3
Hardstaff, (not out)	23
Yardley, (not out)	11
Extras	2
Total (for two wickets)	42

Saturday's Play

INDIA ALL OUT FOR 350

Tennysonians Make 219 For 8 Wickets

CALCUTTA, January 1.

Amarnath started brilliantly this morning hooking Pope's second ball to the boundary but thereafter it was Pope who held the whip and was really deadly. Abbas Khan once or twice tapped the ball near leg-trap and Edrich moved a couple of steps still nearer. This paid at once as Edrich got a chance in Pope's second over and throwing himself full length forward caught the ball an inch from the ground. Abbas Khan hesitated He only left the crease when the umpire signalled him out (324/6).

Bannerjee was sent in next. Amarnath offdrove Wellard to the boundary and two square cuts off the same bowler brought him to 120 at which stage, he beat the previous highest individual total against Tourists namely 118 by Deodhar at Poona.

Amarnath was missing the ball in trying to leg-glide and on the third occasion was given out LBW (337/7).

Coming to the wicket at 133/2 yesterday Amarnath had seen 204 runs added while he was at the crease himself contributing 123. There were 13 fours in his score and his innings was decidedly the most brilliant performance on Indian side. After Amarnath's departure, the end came quickly. Bannerjee and Amir Elahi were out to successive balls. Amarsingh hit Wellard desperately for a huge four to off and was dropped at midoff Pope when he skied the next. Nissar was out LBW in exactly the same as Amarnath and Indian side was out at 11/37 for 350. India was batting altogether for 335 minutes.

Lord Tennyson's team commenced their innings at 11-55 a.m. with Edrich and McCorkell.

Nissar opening the attack bowled splendidly, four of his first five overs being maiden ones.

In Nissar's first over, Edrich was hit on the abdomen rather severely. Edrich hit Amarsingh to the screen and pulled him to square-leg boundary for another four, but in the Jamnagar bowler's fifth over, Edrich was brilliantly caught by Nissar in the slips. It was a very stiff cut, but Nissar judged it nicely. From the manner in which Nissar took a similar hot catch at Lucknow, Nissar seems to have developed into one of India's best slip fielders (21—1—19).

Just before this, McCorkell had started walking away from the crease when Nissar had appealed against him for catch at the wicket, but the umpire held it was not catch and McCorkell came back. Hardstaff joined McCorkell and Bannerjee replaced Nissar. The Notts' man hooked Bannerjee strongly to the boundary and the Jamnagar bowler quickly gave place to Nissar again.

At the other end Amarnath took over from Amarsingh.

50 FOR 1 AT LUNCH.

A couple of quick changes followed, Merchant bringing on Nissar, Bannerjee and Amarsingh one after another No change came over the game, however, at lunch, the total was 50 for one wicket.

Soon after resumption Amarsingh should have got Hardstaff's wicket, but the Notts' man was dropped behind the stumps. Hindlekar got both his hands to catch which was rather wide on the offside, but dropped the ball. Hardstaff's score then was 17. Amarsingh himself was at fault in Nissar's next over when he should have caught McCorkell in the slips, but he moved too late. Nissar, however, made amends for this mistake soon afterwards when he caught McCorkell.

At 74 Amir Elahi came on in place of Amarsingh and off his third ball Nissar took a very good catch in the slips (75—2—28).

MacCorkell had been batting altogether for 90 minutes and his 28 included five hits to the boundary.

50 IN 100 MINUTES.

Yardley came in place of McCorkell and was all but stumped in the first ball. Merchant brought on Amarnath immediately Yardley came in, but this time Amarnath did not get the Cambridge Captain's wicket as he had been able to do at Bombay. Hundred appeared on the board in 105 minutes and soon afterwards Hardstaff reached his 50 in 100 minutes. This score included four hits to the boundary. Hardstaff then had his second "life" being missed in the slips by Amarsingh, off Nissar. The ball flashed past Amarsingh's left hand to the boundary pitching well within reach.

Nissar at last got the reward for his steady bowling. Hardstaff leg-glided him very finely and Hindlekar pouncing upon it turned it into a marvellous catch taking the ball close to the ground (140—3).

Hardstaff was batting altogether for 125 minutes for his 59. Nissar captured three more wickets quickly. Langridge was out to the first ball brilliantly caught by Bannerjee in the slips (140—4).

Worthington followed and instead of facing Nissar squarely, he avoided playing the ball with his bat and stopped it with foot and was out l.b.w. (144—5).

Nissar had taken three wickets for 6 runs in his latest spell.

Gibb was not very comfortable against Nissar who, at this stage had almost an inspired spell. He beat Gibb all over and sent balls flying far beyond the slips (150—6).

Wellard was severe on Amir Elahi on resumption hitting out at almost every ball. Yardley was caught behind the wicket, this being Nissar's fifth wicket of the evening. There were three fours in Yardley's score of 38 (157—7).

Joined by his Captain, Wellard hit out at everything and after being twice missed in the country, was bowled by Amir Elahi in the same over (183—8). There were four hits to the boundary in Wellard's score of 22.

Pope joined Lord Tennyson and off-driving Nissar powerfully to the stands and late-cutting Amir Elahi similarly, he sent up 200 in 220 minutes.

Merchant now rang the changes quickly in order to prevent the new batsmen from settling down, but the changes made no difference to the Derby batsman, who continued to bat with great confidence. Tennyson too made a number of splendid strokes in front of the wicket, his cutting being an especial feature.

At the close, the total was 219 for 8 wickets.

TENNYSON'S XI: (1st Innings):

Edrich, c Nissar, b Amarsingh	19
McCorkell, c Nissar, b Amir Elahi	28
Hardstaff, c Hindlekar, b Nissar	59
Yardley, c Hindlekar, b Nissar	38
Langridge, c Bannerjee, b Nissar	0
Worthington, l.b.w., b Nissar	1
Gibb, b Nissar	6
Wellard, b Amir Elahi	22
Tennyson, c [illegible]	28
Pope (not out)	41
Gover, c Hindlekar, b Amarsingh	3
Extras	12
Total	257

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 21; 2 for 75; 3 for 140; 4 for 140; 5 for 144; 6 for 150; 7 for 157; 8 for 163; 9 for 237 and 10 for 257.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	27	6	79	5
Amarsingh	26.1	4	65	3
Bannerjee	10	1	40	0
Amarnath	6	1	8	0
Amir Elahi ...	14	1	51	2
Vinoo Mankad	3	1	2	0

SCORE:—

INDIA XI (First Innings.)

Mushtak Ali, c Edrich, b Gover	101
Hindlekar, c Edrich, b Gover	10
Quamaruddin, l.b.w., b Gover	4
Amarnath, l.b.w., b Pope	123
Merchant, l.b.w., b Worthington	19
Abbas Khan, c Edrich, b Pope	2
Bannerjee, b Pope	2
Amarsingh (not out)	9
Amir Elahi, c McCorkell, b Pope	0
Nissar, l.b.w., b Pope, ...	0
Extras	25
Total	350

Fall of wickets:—1 for 24; 2 for 133; 3 for 210; 4 for 234; 5 for 309; 6 for 324; 7 for 337; 8 for 338; 9 for 339; 10 for 350.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	22	3	93	4
Wellard	29	3	109	0
Pope	20	3	70	5
Langridge	8	0	25	0
Worthington	8	0	28	1

Fifth Test At Bombay?

LORD TENNYSON'S SUGGESTION

There is every possibility of the Ceylon trip of the tourists being cancelled.

It is understood that the Ceylon cricket authorities are unable to give the required money guarantee in connection with the visit. Lord Tennyson has now made a suggestion to the Cricket Club of India that after the Madras 'Test' a fifth 'Test' match should be played at Bombay and it appears certain that this will now be arranged.—A. P.

THEY'RE OFF!

SECOND WINTER MEETING

First	Day Sat.	8th Jan.	Perth Plate.
Second	Day Sat.	15th Jan.	Danebury Handicap. Aintree Plate.
Third	Day Wed.	19th Jan.	Newbury Plate. Leopardstown Plate. Cairo Handicap.
Fourth	Day Sat.	22nd Jan.	Victory Cup. Melton Plate.

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New Year's Day Racing At Mahaluxmi

Talk Wins Aga Khan's Cup After Thrilling Finish

MOHAMED ALI AND C. JENNINGS SCORE DOUBLES

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Quite the largest crowd seen at Mahaluxmi so far as the season has progressed, attended the New Year's Day racing which concluded the Bombay X'mas Meeting. The sport was of an entertaining order, but the results hardly of the type that gladdens the hearts of backers. Only two favourites scored through the afternoon and such winners as Salim al Iraq, Zoolum and Talk eased the position for the bookmakers who have started the year well.

Claude Jennings, who has been rather out of touch, with fortune lately found a change of luck with the close of the old year. He won the Rockhampton Plate for his old patron Sir Victor Sassoon with Pure Scotch and also saddled Swift Reynard the winner of the Doncaster Plate. Mohamed Ali had the distinction of turning out the winner of the important Aga Khan's Cup and as Zoolum had won for him earlier in the proceedings noon he can be said to have had a most profitable afternoon.

Brace and Maxwell were the most successful jockeys; both bringing off a double each in the saddle. Harding, whose winning opportunities are now few and far between handled Talk the winner of the principal prize in a very capable manner.

MISTAKES OF THE JUDGE

The judging was most unsatisfactory on Saturday and at least in two instances a correction had to be made after the numbers had shot up in the frame. The first occurred in the Gaydon Plate when Havana II's number did not figure on the board, though he had run into the third placing. Mr. M. C. Patel's colours were obviously confused with Mr. Petit's jacket for Charward, who had finished far down the field was accorded the third placing. The correction was made long after the horses had returned to scale and after several backers of Havana II had thrown away their tickets in the mistaken belief that their horse had failed to figure as prominently as expected.

Similarly Paper Boy who was narrowly beaten into third place in the Doncaster Plate was placed fourth until the judge's attention was drawn to this discrepancy. The alteration was quickly effected and Paper Boy was allotted his correct position.

Mohamed Ali sprung one of his surprises is when winning the Aga Khan's Cup with Talk whose previous essays had been the reverse of encouraging. Backers would not look beyond the Rajpipla bracket for the winner, but Carioca who was obviously the stable's hope, was beaten a short head in a thrilling finish. Romney, late on the scene as usual was travelling the best, but Selby left his effort until it was too late and could not move up in time to get in a blow at the winner.

NEW TACTICS PAY

Ridden differently this time Swift Reynard scored narrowly in the Doncaster Plate at the expense of Himat and Paper Boy. Marrable waited with his mount instead of racing to the front as he had done in the Kempton Park Plate a week previously and the Fox law gelding just did the trick to bring off a 7-1 chance. King of France was not handled to the best advantage and failed to figure with prominence.

Showing considerable improvement on his recent efforts. Pure Scotch was a ready winner of the Rockhampton Plate with Bastion and Vidalin in the minor placings. A penalty stopped Budapest who had a further disadvantage on being given an outside draw by the Starter.

Accorded ready support Mr. J. P. Avasia's Lord Clarion won the Gaydon Plate, run over five furlongs, but he was hard ridden to stay the late challenge of Rimarque. Havana II was also late in the scene and did well to secure the third placing.

The Bhopal-owned Advance recorded another winning success when taking the Shapur Plate. He was always going too well for Melisande who ran creditably under a big weight. Vandyke kept Maharaja's Choice out of the last remunerative placing, but I cannot believe we saw the best of Mr. Chotani's useful Chestnut who had been an impressive winner when last saddled.

OBAID SHINES

Obaid's handling made a world of difference to Firpo who earned a winning bracket in the Mahim Plate. Pillay attempted to pull off a surprise with Al Hazar and Mr. Talib's aged grey had almost won the race when Firpo came with giant strides to pip him on the post by a short head. Expected to win here. Fadilhat al Hawa at 3-1 in the betting could not quite get the distance, though it must be conceded that she was badly hampered when trying to make her challenging effort.

Lt.-Col. Zorawars Singh's Zoolum was an easy winner of the Tulsi Plate wherein he accounted for Cherry Bin, Timiat and several others. Nur Jehan and Mujbil Hamid attracted the bulk of public support, but neither proved good enough.

Favoured by the terms, Great Star scored with some degree of comfort in the Bellasis Plate, Division II, beating Prince Hilal in a closely contested finish. Ghazalan was late in the scene to snatch the third placing, but Saad Nazam, considerably fancied, was not in the reckoning.

Jumping out smartly from the barrier Salim al Iraq won Division I of the Bellasis Plate at the long odds of 43-1. Though hard-pressed by Mahmud al Iraq, Fazal Rehman kept his mount going to win by a head. Five Stars threw his jockey at the 4th furlong and it later transpired that Abdul Rehman, who was brought back in the ambulance, had sustained a fractured collar bone.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s

A.M.

8-0 S. Parsekar—Jaltarang Solo. Bhairav-Bahar. 8-10 Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan. 8-25 Mahammad Hussein. 8-55 VUB Indian Orchestra Sindh Bhairavi.

Noon.

12-0 Knayals.

P.M

12-15 Taranas. 12-30 Duets. 12-45 Dialogues. 1-0 Market rates and announcements. 1-5 Grand Symphony Orchestra. Conducted by Dr. Weismann. 1-18 Quentin MacLean—Cinema Organ. 1-36 Pirates of Penzance. Gilbert and Sullivan. 5-30 "Can you play it?" No. 2 VUB (Indian Orchestra). 5-35 Lahanu Nagpur. Patdeep, Thumri and Film-song. 6-5 Chamber music. Sitar, Violin, Jalatarang. With Tambora and Tabla. 6-15 "Ganga". A Hindustani playlet. 6-22 Tin Tal on Tabla. A VUB Artist 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To the Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial news. 7-40 Talk (Gujerati): 7-55 "Bandhu Prem". A Gujerati musical play. Written and produced by L. H. Ghelani. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Joseph Birkfellner—Oboe. 9-30 Arthur Fleissner—'Cello Solos. "Fantastic Hungaria." 9-45 Talk (English): "World Affairs". Far East. By G. R. Genge. 10-0 "Halle Orchestra". By Sir Hamilton Harty. 10-15 Joseph D'Lima. A Harpsichord Recital. In a programme of Spanish and Mexican Rhythm. 10-27 Beniaminu Gigli—Tenor. Puccini. 10-30 "Leo Martinez and his Band".

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I.

A.M.

8-0 Umra Zia Begam. Naat and Geet. 8-20 Kumar Gandharva 8-45 Haider Hussain—Nihar. Ram Kali on Sur Bahar. 8-50 Khurshed Bai of Lahore. Classical and light music. 9-10 News (English). 9-20 News (Hindustani). 9-30 Kumar Gandharva "Ho Nand Lal" Asawari, Thumri. 9-50 Khurshid Bai of Lahore. Classical and light music. 10-15 Umra Zia Begam. Bhajan and Ghazal.

TRANSMISSION II.

P.M.

12-30 "Ham Bhi Hain". Programme for women. News in Hindustani. 12-35 Amateur Orchestra. Ushabani Concert Party. 12-40 Talk (Hindustani): "Making Marriage a Success'. By Mrs. X. 12-50 Amateur Orchestra. Ushabani Concert Party. 1-0 Indian music. 1-30 Variety dance programme.

TRANSMISSION III

5-0 Khurshid Bai of Lahore. Classical and light music. 5-25 Kumar Gandharva. 6-0 AIR Orchestra—Purbi. 6-10 Umra Zia Begam. Popular songs. 6-30 "For villagers only". 7-30 Kumar Gandharva. 7-45 Umra Zia Begam's songs. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Once upon a time." No. 1. For boys and girls. By Hur Bano. 8-15 Khurshid Bai of Lahore. Classical and light music. 8-35 Allah Rakha. Gat Tora on Tabla. 8-40 Umra Zia Begam. 9-9 Music of orient. 9-15 News and weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News and weather (English). 9-45 Orchestral Interlude. 10-0 Talk (English): Magnificent Failures." 10-15 Orchestral Concert. 10-55 Late news.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I.
49.3 metres, 6,085 kc/s
Programmes as in Delhi 1.
TRANSMISSION II.
49.3 metres, 6,085 kc/s
Programmes as in Delhi 1.
TRANSMISSION III
86 metres, 3,495 kc/s

P.M

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Khurshid Bai of Lahore—Ghazal 6-40 Kumar Gandharva. Light music. 6-50 Umra Zia Begam—Geet. 7-15 Bed-time story for children. By Ashraf Sabuhi. 7-25 Haider Hussain. Aiman on Surbahar. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Kumar Gandharva 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Khurshid Bai of Lahore. Classical and light music. 10-30 Readings from famous books. "Mazamin-i-Patras". 10-38 Kumar Gandharva. 10-55 Late News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. and 49.10 metres, 8.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 A Vocal Recital. Alice MacLean—Mezzo-Soprano. 12-51 Lunch-Hour Selections. By Grand Hotel Orchestra. Weather. 1-36 School Broadcast. 2-6 Musical variety programme. 5-6 For Rural Areas. 5-36 Bhatiali P. Mukerjee. 5-51 Rasakatha. By Asude. 5-58 Tapp-Thumri (Bengali). Prabhavaty. 6-18 Rasakatha (Contd.) 6-25 Kavya Sangit. Sudhir Banerjee. 6-40 Rasakatha (Contd.) 6-46 Kirtan. Bani Ganguly. 7-1 Kheyal. (Malkosh) and Tappa. Ramkrishna Mishra. 7-21 Musical variety. By Sangit Kala Bhavan. 7-51 Talk: "Freedom for students." No. 1. New Education. By Prof. Anath Nath Bose. 8-6 News and Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Musical variety (Contd.) By Sangit Kalabhavan. 9-1 Commercial news and weather (English). 9-6 News and Announcements, 9-21 Talk: Research in Science." No. 2. Progress of Botanical Science in India. By Sir Arthur Hill. 9-36 Orchestral Interlude 9-50 Relay from BBC. Alternatively: Dance Music.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

P.M.

7-25 Opening Announcements. 7-30 Big Ben. 'Swift Serenade'. 8-0 Cellini Trio. 8-15 "Green Fields and Pavements'. A talk by Howard Marshall. 8-30 Folkestone Municipal Orchestra. 9-0 'In Town To-night'. 9-30 News and Announcements. 9-50 Orchestral music. 10-0 'Friends to Tea'.

DECCAN AGRICULTURIST RELIEF ACT

Complaint Against It By Merchants

The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association has sent the following communication to the Hon'ble Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Revenue and Agriculture:—

This Association wants to bring the following for your kind perusal and favourable consideration.

The Association consists of 300 members, all of them being Commission Agents and doing business in Bombay and trading with Mofussil Merchants.

The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act has been introduced for the relief of those persons only who entirely depend upon agriculture and who borrow loans for agricultural purposes. If these persons want to make the best use of the Act it is in no way illegal.

Besides this class, there is another class of agriculturists who are agriculturists in name only but wholly and solely depend upon trade and other businesses.

These persons borrow loans from Bombay merchants for trade purposes but afterwards at the time of payment they become agriculturists and thus they are taking the undue advantage of the Act. Such debtors who have taken loans for trade purposes only should be debarred from taking shelter under the agriculturists Relief Act but the Act is silent in this respect.

Since the existing Act is very harsh and inconvenient to Bombay merchants, this Association strongly supports the amendment submitted by the Bombay Commission Agents' Association and earnestly requests the Hon'ble Minister to look at the interests of Bombay merchants also along with those of the agriculturists.

BAGALKOT NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL RECOGNISED

BAGALKOT, (By Mail).

The Hon. Secretary, Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Bagalkot, writes:—

The Bombay Government's Educational Department has given recognition to the New English School, run by the Mandal as a full-fledged High School. The New English School was started by the Mandal after the A. V. School was closed by the Bagalkot Municipality about a year and half ago.

for PROTECTION

from DIZZINESS

and to revitalize

Fits of dizziness are a definite warning that abnormal Blood Pressure is getting you surely in its grip Correct this distressing condition *now*, before it is too late, by a *course* of 'Phyllosan'

'Phyllosan' *revitalizes* the system, and by restoring the elasticity of the arteries reduces Blood Pressure, tones up the whole mental and nervous forces, and restores the vigour of youth to those who are feeling prematurely aged. By this process, too, 'Phyllosan increases resistance to Disease.

WHAT 'PHYLLOSAN' IS! Containing no drugs no gland nor animal extracts, 'Phyllosan' is basically a concentrated natural vegetable extract, which supplies a revitalizing and rejuvenating substance upon which every living thing depends. Scientists describe this basis of 'Phyllosan' as "the most wonderful substance in our world."

PROOF. All over the World, for more than 25 years 'Phyllosan' has given countless thousands of people the joy of renewed youth and vitality, freedom from the ills developing out of modern stress, and worry. Time and experience have proved the supreme value of 'Phyllosan' in the *rational* treatment of Abnormal Blood Pressure, Arterio Sclerosis, Nerve Trouble, Anæmia, Debility, and for increasing resistance to Disease. ***Especially valuable in post-malaria convalescence.***

STOPPED HIS GIDDINESS. "It gives me great pleasure to let you know I am still getting on all right. I am not nearly so short of breath and I am not giddy when I first get up. Before I took your wonderful little tablets I had to sit on the bed two hours before I could dress. I am 63, but don't feel that age since I took 'Phyllosan' tablets, and I can now go to the pictures and enjoy myself without feeling giddy. I shall always recommend your wonderful little tablets to anyone who suffers from blood pressure."

FREE BOOKLET. 'Phyllosan' Tablets are prepared according to the formula and under the direction of E. Bucagi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, whose prolonged research is of vital interest to every man and woman. Send for informative FREE Booklet.

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Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay
Please send FREE copy of "Revitalization and Rejuvenation" to
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Address.....

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CASTOPHENE

What misery Castor Oil causes to children! Now, there is no need to give it, for scientists have perfected the ideal substitute.....Castophene Castor Oil Chocolates. As pleasant to take as sweets, these reliable laxative tablets are highly recommended by doctors and nurses for their thorough but gentle action. They are as ideal for adults as for children.....keep a bottle handy always.

WILL MAKE YOU WELL AND KEEP YOU WELL

Agents for Bombay:—CHIMANLAL CHUNILAL A CO., Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Party To I. L. O. Chief

NEW DELHI, January 1.

To meet Mr. Harold Butler, Director of International Labour Office, Geneva, and Mrs. Butler an afternoon party was given by Dr. P. P. Pillai at Hotel Imperial.

A large number of distinguished guests including Sir Brojendra and Lady Mitter, Sir Girjashankar Bajpai, Mr. A. G. Clow, Mr. H. Dow, Mian Mohammad and Begum Haji, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Barns, Mrs. Asaf Ali, Dr. S. Dutt, local journalists and others were present.—United Press.

M. P. C. C. TO MEET AT SANTA CRUZ ON 15TH INSTANT

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE, PARLE, Saturday.

In regard to the Jogeshwari Bharat Rubber Works strike I understand Mr. Joshi of the Labour's Department was approached by the Suburban Congress worker, Mr. Indravadan Oza, and others and the Labour Department Officers have now taken up the question.

M. P. C. C. MEETING

The elections in Maharashtra are now over, and the election disputes are to be heard and settled on the 3rd instant at Poona.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will meet at Santa Cruz in Saraswat Colony on the 15th and 16th, when the election of members to the A.-I. C. C. will take place.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 2, 1994
Muslim: Shavaal 30, 1356
Parsi: Tir 30, 1307
Hightide: 1.06, 12.51
Lowtide: 7.17, 18-44
Sunrise: 7h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 14m.

DAIWADNYA KALOTTEJAK MANDAL.

January 3, 1938 is the closing date of entries for the Annual Sports of the above Mandal to be held on 23rd January 1938.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have received a calendar for 1938 from the Board of Tourist Industry Japanese Government Railways, Tokio.

B.P.C.C. MEETING.

A meeting of the newly-constituted B.P.C.C. (delegates and co-opted members) will be held on Friday (7th inst.), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. "Islami" sailed from Bombay with pilgrims on 23rd December arrived at Jedda on 31st December covering the passage in 7½ days.

DELEGATES' MEETING.

A meeting of the newly elected delegates from the Congress Province of Bombay City will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

MR. D. M. NADKARNI'S THANKS.

Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, writes:

I was one of the two candidates contesting on behalf of the Thana-Bhivandi Urban Constituency the election to the seat of a delegate to the Haripura Congress. I offer very sincerest thanks to all my workers, both in Thana and Bhivandi, who worked for me voluntarily and unsparingly regardless of personal sacrifices on the day of election and also during the election campaign. I think I should be failing in my duty if I did not express my gratitude to the numerous voters of Thana and Bhivandi who backed my candidature and voluntarily recorded their votes in my favour.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Gangway". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—Ali Baba Goes to Town." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati". Daily at 5-15, 8 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Music for Madame". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Bride Wore Red" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Reckless Rogues". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai". Daily at usual time.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Wings of the Morning" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Gay Bandit". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Time as usual.

PARSEE WOMEN'S MEETING.

A Public Meeting of Parsi Women will be held under the auspices of the Stri Zarthosti Mandal to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall to consider amendments to the Parsi Intestate Succession law as introduced by Sir Phiroze Sethna in the Council of State in order to safeguard the interests of Parsi Women.

REGISTERED GRADUATES' MEETING.

A meeting of Registered Graduates of the University of Bombay will be held on Sunday 9 January 1938 at 3 p.m. sharp at Manikashrama, Andheri to consider and adopt the constitution of the proposed Association of Registered Graduates, Bombay, and to appoint the Office-bearers for the current year. Willing members are earnestly requested to attend with their suggestions in writing if any.

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS

Bombay's Candidates

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:

For the four seats on the All-India Congress Committee allotted to the Delegates from the province of the City of Bombay following five nomination have been received:

1. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai.
2. Sjt. M. R. Masani.
3. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.
4. Sjt. S. A. Brelvi.
5. Sjt. S. K. Patil.

The voting will be by the process known as "proportional representation by a Single Transferable Vote."

Polling time will be between 4 and 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 4th of January 1938.

Karnatak Sangeetha Sabha Amateurs' Successful Performance

Karnatak Sangeetha Sabha Amateurs won good applause on Friday night when they staged the Kanarese drama 'Kalachakra' at the Bhangwadi Theatre. The response from the Kanarese-speaking public was also commensurate, and almost a full house paid its tribute to the progress of the Amateurs since they last took the stage.

The theme of the drama is also a social conception—and a realistic conception at that of the four main evils of the present-day society in cities, namely, racing, sutta, gambling and prostitution. The drama, which is written by Mr. M. Narayanrao, editor of the now defunct 'Todalnudi,' brings out in vivid contrast the sublime as well as the evil combinations of Hindu and Muslim elements in society. Of course the sublime combination of Hindus and Muslims wins in the end, and the evil elements get what they deserve. Gopal Suvarna, who acted the part of Vimal, and T. P. Kotian who acted the part of the villain (Radhid) exhibited commendable acting and were recipients of medals from the admiring patrons of the community. K. Mohan, who acted the part of Akbar Khan, the sublime Muslim, K. Sanjiv Shetti who acted the heroine's part and M.K. Rao, who acted the part of the hero, also did well.

Before the close, Mr. Madan Shetty and Gopal Naik introduced the chief actors and the author, as well as Messrs. S. S. and Datta Rao, who are musical instructors of the Amateurs and thanked the stage manager Mr. Karkal Shankarrao and others who had helped to make it a success, and appealed to the Kanarese public of Bombay for enhanced encouragement to the Amateurs, who were helping not merely the Kanarese stage but also other useful institutions in the City, which were striving for the uplift of the community, when they would shortly stage "Kurukshetra" at the same theatre.

REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

It's a Cantornado of laughs!
Eddie CANTOR
turns Bagdad into Gag-dad... and everybody goes to town in his first merry musical for hit-making 20th Century-Fox!
ALI BABA GOES TO TOWN

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Now for the thrill of romance set to RUDOLF FRIML music!
NINO MARTINI
Music FOR Madame
JOAN FONTAINE
ALAN MOWBRAY · BILLY GILBERT
ALAN HALE · GRANT MITCHELL
BRIK RHODES · LEE PATRICK
ROMO VINCENT

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Congress Leaders Visit "El Madina"

BHULABHAI SATISFIED WITH SHIP: JAWAHARLAL WANTS MORE IMPROVEMENTS

BOMBAY, January 2

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by the members of the Working Committee, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai Sjt. Jayaramdas Doulatram, Sjt Jamnalaljee, Acharya Kripalani, Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, etc., visited the Scindia Company's newly built ship "El Medina", which is specially fitted to meet the conveniences and comforts of the Haj pilgrims.

He was received on the Wharf by the Managing Agent, Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarjee and the manager of the company, Mr. S. J. Pandya. They took the distinguished visitors round the ship and showed them the conveniences of the 1st, 2nd and deck passengers.

The ship is sailing to-morrow with a full load of about 875 passengers distinguished amongst whom are Peef Jamat Ali Shah, Lady Lukman-ud-Daulah of Nizam Hyderabad. K. B. Chandu is the officer in charge of travelling with the passengers.

Asked by our representative regarding the impression of the ship, Panditji said that the ship appears smart, clean and probably it is considerably better than the average pilgrim ship. Some efforts have been made to study the comforts and habits of the pilgrims. But I wish that the deck passengers should not be so very crowded. I understand that there are some Government rules and regulations allowing a certain amount of space to each deck passenger. I think some of these rules will have to be changed for the better. I commend the enterprise of the Scindia Company in running this line and I hope that this will make it easier for the Haj pilgrims to make their journey in comfort.

Maulana Azad expressed agreement with Panditji.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, asked about his impression said, "I am satisfied with the arrangements made for the pilgrims; and comparing the conditions in the past it is an immense improvement. As time goes on, Scindia would be able to provide even better facilities. I wish "El Madina" every success in her maiden voyage as also the company in its new venture.

NEW YEAR DAY IN CITY

Revellers In Car Collision: Unemployment Tragedy

The New Year was ushered into Bombay in excellent out-of-door weather.

The business centres of the City, which are usually crowded, wore a deserted appearance, while picture houses and pleasure resorts attracted huge crowds.

Big crowds were present at Colaba to witness the Proclamation Day Parade, when H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, took the salute.

The Parade included a detachment of the Royal Navy, consisting of Jack Tars and Marines from H. M. S. "Enterprise," now in Bombay harbour.

A new feature introduced this year was the use of the microphone by the Officer Commanding, which enabled him to issue orders to all units simultaneously.

SIX INJURED.

The New Year revels in Bombay were marred by one accident, which resulted in injuries to six persons.

This was due to an accident which occured in the early hours of Saturday morning at the junction of Queen's Road and Thakurdwar. Two cars proceeding in opposite directions were involved in a collision which damaged the cars and caused injuries to its occupants.

One of the cars was driven by Gajanan D. Patne and the other contained a party of Indian Christians, out on their Christmas revels.

Joseph P. D'Mello, a motor mechanic, sustained fracture of the arm and ribs and is detained in the G. T. Hospital. All the others were discharged after treatment.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY.

Unable to face the prospect of one more year of unemployment, a young man is said to have taken his life on New Year Day.

Dattaram Shivram was admitted to J. J. Hospital on Saturday morning and died shortly after admission. A chit found in his pocket stated that he ended his life of his own accord, as he was out of employment.

ACCIDENTS IN CITY

A man knocked down by a motor car and killed, a woman burnt to death and a man committed suicide by drowning, completed the story of mishaps which occurred in the city on Friday.

Abdulla Suleman, a mill-worker was knocked down at Supari-baug Road by a motor car proceeding from north to south. He died at the K. E. M. Hospital, the same evening.

Bhikibai Sakharam, a 65-year-old woman, was warming herself near a "seegri", in her room in a chawl at Kamatipura when her clothes caught fire suddenly. She was taken to J. J. Hospital and died there of extensive burns.

The body of Lawrence Vincent Pereira was taken out of a well at Bhawani Shanker Road, Dadar, on Saturday morning. It appears that the man was suffering from epileptic fits for several years past and had jumped into the well the previous night.

"DRY" AREAS IN BOMBAY?

BOMBAY, Jan. 1.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Bombay proposes to declare, at an early date, four "dry" areas in the presidency in pursuance of the prohibition policy of the Congress.

The industrial town of Ahmedabad will be one of such areas. Two "dry" areas will be in Maharashtra and one more in Karnatak.—United Press.

MOVE FOR GENERAL STRIKE CRITICISED

Mill Workers Support Demands Made Before Inquiry Committee

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay, a public meeting was held on Gandhi Maidan, near Crown Mill on Saturday evening. About 5,000 workers were present. Mr. Alve was in the chair.

Mr. Alve exhorted the workers to support the demands put forth before the Textile Inquiry Committee. He said: "The workers have been brought to the miserable conditions since 1928. The owner are adopting new methods every day. Rationalisation schemes are introduced in many mills in order to make the workers unemployed. The owners with the introduction of the scheme derive more profits, but do not allow the workers more increment. The workers are compelled to work for more number of hours with less pay. We are not against the development of industry. The Congress has set up a committee to inquire into the grievances of the workers. We should now lose no time in submitting our demands."

Mr. Kandalkar asked the workers not to be sidetracked by false notions. He said: "You must have read the evidence tendered by Communists before the Inquiry Committee. They have asked for the 1933 scale of wages. As a matter of fact the wages were cut before that to an extent of 40 per cent. This means they accept this cut. The group of Communists have not the real knowledge about the conditions of the working class.

Further Mr. Kandalkar said: "While the Inquiry Committee is proceeding with its work the Communists are asking the workers to prepare for a General Strike. But the workers should not pay any attention to this. We have asked for the 1929 scale of wages. What the Committee accepts and decides is altogether different. That does not mean we should ask for less wages. We cannot accept the cuts already made. In fact we are not asking for increment in wages for the present, but restoration of cuts already made.

After this Mr. Shinde moved a resolution in support of the demands placed by the Union, and it was seconded by Messrs Lad and Kadam.

Worker Crushed To Death

A 14-feet column collapsed and one worker was crushed to death, when a number of workers were hacking at the bottom of a support of a building under construction at the Churchgate Reclamation ground on Sunday noon.

Inquest on Laxman Venkanna who was extricated and in whom life was found extinct, will be held to-day. (Monday).

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen on Mondays only	10 30	
Deccan Queen on Fridays only		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains timing in force from January 1, 1938:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
'The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 58	
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
'The Flying Ranee' daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

Govt. House News

BOMBAY, 1ST JANUARY.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Proclamation Parade.

H. H. The Maharao of Sirohi and Staff Office, Mrs. Moncreeffe, Mr. R. L. R. Moncreeffe, Mrs. Musgrave, Miss Busgrave, and Mrs. Henderson-Brooke lunched at Government House.

Mr. M. J. Perreau arrived at Government House.

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE.

As the Imperial Airways East Bound plane due to arrive Karachi on Thursday 30-12-37 has been delayed for Forty-eight hours. The London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on Friday 31-12-37, will be received here on Sunday the 2nd January 1938 and issued for delivery by the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. on the 3-1-1938 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay General Post Office will be as shown below. Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hours on 2nd January 1938.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR.

Their Schedule Plane came this evening at 4-45 from Kathiawar with 8 Passengers.

Air Mail Timings

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival.	Delivery.
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m	10-15 a.m
Friday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Monday	1-55 p.m	3-30 p.m
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	of posting at G.P.O	
Tuesday	8 p.m	
Thursday	8 p.m.	

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

		Delivery
Tuesday		6 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O	
Wednesday	8 p.m	

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M.	Arrival H.M
Monday	7-15	17-45
Thursday	7-15	17-45
Saturday	7-15	17-45

PATHE

2ND GRAND WEEK!

THE GREATEST ACTOR OF THE AGE IN THE GREATEST ROLE OF HIS CAREER!

The Life of Emile ZOLA with Mr. PAUL MUNI
GALE SONDERGAARD JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT Gloria Holden · Donald Crisp
Erin O'Brien-Moore · Henry O'Neill · Louis Calhern · Morris Carnovsky · Directed by Wm. Dieterle · Screen Play by Norman Reilly Raine, Heinz Herald and Geza Herczeg · Presented by WARNER BROS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1938

RESUME NEGOTIATIONS

To Mr. Jinnah's challenges and Mr. Huq's threats Pandit Jawaharlal has returned the soft word which may, to some extent at least, turn away the former's wrath. The wrath itself was, let us charitably hope, a little simulated in order, perhaps, to compel the Congress to take note of it. If so, the plan has not altogether failed for the Congress President has taken due notice of it and has made a gesture of goodwill which promises more conciliatory approaches to the communal question in the near future. It is true that, strictly speaking, the President has only re-stated the Congress position; but as that position is essentially sound, it must reassure many who have either short memories or needlessly suspect, like Mr. Jinnah, that the Congress is resiling from it. The President reminds the public that, so far as religious and cultural rights of minorities are concerned, the Congress has already declared solemnly that the protection of these must be embodied in the fundamental rights of the constitution of Independent India. And every Congress Government respects that declaration to the best of its ability.

Communal Award Stands

As regards political rights, the President reminds Mr. Jinnah that for the present the Communal Award stands, whether one likes it or not, and the Congress would not seek to alter it except with the concurrence of those concerned. Till the question of its revision crops up again the Congress would stand "by the provisional agreement which was arrived at between Babu Rajendra Prasad, acting as Congress President, and Mr. Jinnah." Pandit Jawaharlal is not in the least opposed to the resumption of negotiations on the basis of the "provisional agreement," with a view, of course, to arriving at a pucca agreement. "Let us have it out by all means and consider it," he says with regard to this question but rightly adds that further approaches to the question should be dispassionate and should not "seek to rouse bitterness and hatred which can never help in the consideration of any problem. And in order to make future negotiations more successful he also wisely suggests cordial co-operation between the Congress and the Muslim League with regard to the question of Federation which both bodies are determined to fight.

Gesture Of Goodwill

Here is a gesture of goodwill and co-operation and Mr. Jinnah should promptly and cordially respond to it. If he still stands by the terms which were offered by Rajen Babu and which he is understood to have then accepted, it will be a long stride, indeed, towards a settlement. Even if he does not, he may well propose to make those terms the basis for fresh negotiations. Each side should earnestly endeavour to narrow down the sphere of disagreement. The least that is necessary is that nothing should be said or done that is calculated to enlarge that sphere. We have no doubt the Congress will not stand on ceremony with regard to a discussion to explore the possibilities of formal negotiations. We trust Mr. Jinnah will also seek such discussion instead of indulging in futile threats and that the opportunity of negotiations when all the leaders concerned are here will not be missed. The President rightly welcomes the "recent orientation of the Muslim League," referring, of course, to its change of creed in favour of independence, and points out that the change has brought the League much nearer the Congress. That is an additional reason for a prompt effort to bring the two bodies nearer still and to devise another Congress-League Pact to replace the one of 1915.

Another Congress Reform

The Madras Government deserve to be congratulated on their decision to reduce the salaries of their Provincial and Subordinate Services. They also need to be strongly supported by the public against the criticism by interested parties and the opponents of the Congress, who miss no opportunity to misrepresent and vilify it. The proposed reduction is just, inevitable and fair. It is just because it brings some slight correspondence between the appalling poverty of the people who pay the taxes and the salaries of their public servants. It is inevitable because the Madras Government, like all other Congress Governments, are pledged to various beneficent reforms for which funds are not available except through fresh taxation and retrenchment. They have no right to put fresh tax burdens upon the people till they have exhausted the possibilities of retrenchment. The scale of reduction is quite fair as it exempts salaries under Rs. 100 from any reduction and it is low for salaries between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200.

The plan has been before the country for some time past and the objections generally urged against it are first that it is unfair, as it leaves alone the higher salaries of the Indian Services, and that undue reduction may affect efficiency and even encourage corruption. It is certainly unfair that the higher Services, whose salaries are most unconscionably high, go scot-free. But for this unfairness the Constitution is responsible, not the Congress Government. And it is neither fair nor just that because a greater injustice is shielded by the Constitution a lesser one should be perpetuated. However, if the higher servants have a lively sense of honour, they will voluntarily accept a substantial cut in their salaries. As regards the fear of inefficiency and corruption, it is baseless. Salaries in Japan are lower than the reduced salaries in Madras. And there is no reason why Indian Services should not be as efficient and honest as those in Japan. We rather feel confident that Indian public servants will think it a privilege to follow the Congress example of sacrifice and service.

Training For Peace

The proceedings of the Peace Section of the All-India Educational Conference, which was held last week in Calcutta, deserve the earnest attention of our Universities and other authorities who mould the mind of the young generation. Prof. P. Sheshadri, who presided at the meeting of the section, stressed in his address the urgent necessity of revising history so as to make it free from racial and national bitterness, and a number of constructive resolutions were adopted by the section. It cannot be gainsaid that the emphasis which is generally laid on a narrow nationalism in the text-books of history has a very harmful effect on the adolescent mind. The inculcation of international goodwill must begin in the school-room, and the teaching of history and geography must be so modelled as to serve the cause of international goodwill. Patriotism has to-day become the first refuge of jingoes and war-mongers, and the totalitarian States are vying with one another in raising up the Frankenstein of national bitterness and racial bigotry. It has thus become all the more necessary for the people of those countries, who value men's freedom and the world's peace, to strive by all means in their power to foster international goodwill.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent.)

It is reported that the highest-paid story-writer Somerset Maugham is to visit India as he wants to study Indian philosophy.

Following the report the gossip columnist of the "Daily Express" questions whether Maugham wants an "escape" like Aldous Huxley's yoga-pacifism or "copy" for another novel. In his opinion it will probably make good writing, anyway.

Other people leaving London for India include Lord and Lady Herbert. Lord Herbert is equerry to the Duke of Kent, and Lady Herbert is the Duchess's lady-in-waiting. They are going to India for some months. The first object of their trip is to visit the Viceroy of India and Lady Linlithgow at Viceregal Lodge; Lord Linlithgow is Lady Herbert's brother.

They will, however, be staying with other friends in India before their return in the spring to take up their duties in the Royal household for the coming season.

Also off to India before Christmas are Lord and Lady Rea. They do not intend going further than Ceylon at first. Later they will go on to Burma.

Japanese Propaganda.

Several copies of a little question-and-answer pamphlet, printed in Japan, have been sent to journalists in London in the last few days.

The pamphlet is issued by the "Foreign Affairs Association of Japan" and most people seem to be getting it free from Japanese business houses with which they do business.

It is, as one would expect, very nicely printed and got up, and the English is not too bad, but the propaganda is about as bare-faced as you could make it. Indeed, if you were to accept it at its face value, you would believe that an innocent little Japan is defending herself from the violent aggression of the Chinese, and that, as the pamphlet says, "Japan is not fighting for profit or gains".

A Windsor Film.

One hundred and fifty men and women sat in the lounge bar of a public house in Middlesex and saw a film based on the life of the Duke of Windsor. They were the first audience in Britain to see the film, which was entitled "The Life of Edward ex-King of England, who gave up the world's greatest throne for the love of an American woman."

The film arrived from America in the Queen Mary only three days before this. It is the first full length picture programme to be shown in a public-house in Britain. Dealing with the life of the Duke, it shows extracts from his youth, including his triumphant American tour, and concluding with his abdication speech. During the performance, barmen walked among the audience with trays of drinks, but dart-boards and pin-tables in other bars were deserted.

Britain's Declining Population.

In the Black Forest a few months ago a British journalist visited the little cathedral and university town of Freiburg. In it he found, to his surprise, a thriving Anglo-American club. And now he hears that the club is giving two performances, in English, of Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas."

The president of the club is Dr. Reinald Hoops, a young, serious-looking intellectual. He is a German, but has acquired strong British interests, from his own activities and from his father. For five years he was an assistant-lecturer in the Department of German at Glasgow University. Then, three years ago, he went back to Freiburg, where he had graduated, to lecture in English literature. His father, Professor Johannes Hoops, is Emeritus Professor of English in Heidelberg University. Dr. Hoops has just published in Berlin a book on "The Future of the British Empire." He is sympathetic and optimistic. He thinks that the power of the Empire in the near future is more likely to increase than to diminish.

However, he shakes his head over Britain's declining white population, and says: "Herein lies the great danger to the continuance of British power." Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, could not wish for a better advice.

FRONTIER GANDHI'S FUTURE PLANS

His Passion For Quiet Work

By Chaman Lal

II

The area around Utmanzai is a valley of many natural charms and is intersected by many beautiful rivers and rivulets which will naturally please the nature-loving Mahatma. The spring season in the Frontier also lasts for more than a couple of months and I am sure that Mahatma will immensely gain in health as a result of his stay in the Frontier. He would also be saved from the continuous strain caused on him by rush of visitors at Wardha which is so centrally situated. Very few visitors would travel all the way to the Frontier and Gandhi will have more time to think of his future plans for the complete independence of India. It is natural that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan should be happy over the prospect of Mahatma becoming a resident of his province.

Khan Sahib is also planning a scheme of helping the villagers by organising cottage industries and is awaiting Gandhiji's final approval and advice in this behalf. The Frontier has immense possibility for wool industry, fruit-growing, canning, fur industry, poultry and several similar industries especially that of the well-known Pashawari Gur spiced with almonds and nuts.

The National School

After tea Khan Sahib took us to the National High School for a short visit. The moment our party came out of the house we could hear the people in the bazar whisper and shout "Badshah Khan (the popular name of Khan Sahib) is coming". The students and the teachers at the school gave us a cordial reception and were very pleased to see their beloved leader honour them with a visit. The school building gave a clear indication of the poverty of the people. It was in a most deplorable condition.

It is a pity that the most Nationalistic centre of the province cannot afford to have a decent building for a school which played a prominent part in the independence struggle in the past and is sure to play still more important part in the future.

We were further shocked to see that the students had no benches, desks, or even mats to sit on. Grass formed their carpet and they were busy taking their lessons in such poor and simple surroundings.

When I asked Khan Sahib how it was that the village people could not contribute for providing some mats or benches for the students, he humorously recalled a joke that he had with Mahatma two years ago. He was discussing about the financial conditions of the Marwaris and the Pathans with Mahatma when he told him: "The Marwaris got the money while we got the knowledge to eat" Khan Sahib added that the Frontier people in spending every penny on feasts and hospitalities were not accustomed to spend on public institutions. Khan Sahib has been personally contributing large sums towards the school and some other friends of his have also been helping ever since it was opened in 1920 but he was sorry to inform us that the financial condition of the school was so bad that it had failed to pay salaries to the teachers for several months.

Appeal To Jawaharlal

The Headmaster of the school, who is a scholarly and a quiet person, showed us a copy of the address which the students had presented to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on his recent visit. The address contained a touching appeal for financial help from other provinces. I am sure Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has not forgotten the students and would raise a few thousand rupees to help an institution which is producing hundred per cent true Indian patriots in the Frontier Province. The educational standard of the school, we were told, was so high that the 9th class students appear for Matric examination of the Punjab University and they always pass with brilliant success. The students seemed to be full of national fervour and spirit of freedom. At our request they sang a song of independence in Pushtc language which, however, contained a large number of Urdu and Persian words and our impression was that it was a very inspiring song. We visited some of the class-rooms and had a chat with a student of the 6th class. I asked the student what the population of India was. He replied, "320 millions". When I told him that it was 350 millions in the last census, the student explained, "I am sorry I derived my knowledge from the books prepared by our rulers and you can see that the latest edition of our book contains this figure". He deplored that this lack of proper knowledge was due to the fact that Indians were slaves and educational books were not published by a National Government. The Khan Sahib asked him why they were slaves and the student replied because of disunity. The Khan Sahib asked him why were they disunited, to which the student promptly replied because of lack of education. When asked why they were lacking education that little student replied that the foreign government did not want them to be enlightened and therefore had kept the pace of education very slow, especially in the Frontier Province.

Four P.'s

After our visit to the school the conversations continued and Khan Sahib told us why the people in his province were reduced to poverty. He said that the Police, the Patwaries, the Priests, Pleaders and the Government took away at least 70 per cent to 80 per cent of the earnings of the people and whatever was left was wasted on feasts even at the cost of incurring debts. The masses were mostly ignorant while educated people barring a small section generally did not devote their time and energy to enlighten the people.

Brave Daughters

He had very high opinion of the women of his Province and he told my wife various glowing stories of the heroism and sacrifice of the women. He said that the women of the Frontier were a potential force but it was a pity that they were locked behind purdah and

(Continued on page 11 Col 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FASCIST RUMANIA.

The transformation of Rumania into a Fascist State is no freak phenomenon but the inevitable result of systematic Fascist or rather Nazi propaganda carried on for the past few years. According to Dr. Lupu, Vice-President of the Rumanian National Peasant Party, "millions of lei have been spent by the Nazis on Rumania in the last three years. They have founded hundreds of newspapers. They have supplied terrorist organisations with weapons. It is not only gold that has come from Germany, but also machine-guns and hand-grenades for the terrorists. For Germany can wait no longer. It needs our petrol." M. Goga, who has become the new Premier and virtual dictator, is a confidant of Hitler, Goering and Goebbels, the Nazi "trinity," and the link between this trinity and King Carol of Rumania. Germany values Rumania because it is "the keystone to the Nazi arch in South-East Europe" and by winning it over, Germany will have achieved the isolation of Soviet Russia from Europe. Goga and his colleagues have been cautious enough in their declarations of the new Government's policy not to antagonise Soviet Russia openly. On the other hand, they have been profuse in their professions of friendship towards the latter. It remains to be seen how long this play-acting will last and when the Rumanian Fascists will throw off their masks and appear in their true colours before the world.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

One of the important resolutions, adopted at the Calcutta session of the All-India Educational Conference, urged the adoption, at the earliest possible moment, of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction "in all stages of education." An amendment suggesting the adoption of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction in the pre-university stages of education, was lost. That a majority of leading educationists in the country should favour the substitution of the mother-tongue of the pupils for English as the medium of instruction not only in high school course, but also in the college courses, indicates the rapid change that is coming over the national outlook even in matters educational. The secondary place given to English is not due to any blind racial antipathy to that language as may be imagined in some quarters, but a correct appreciation of the superior value of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction in comparison with the English tongue, which cannot be understood by the pupil with the same ease as his own mother-tongue.

BENGAL "POLITICALS."

In the present state of his health it is a physical impossibility for Gandhiji to proceed to Bengal to interview the political prisoners, including those repatriated from the Andamans, and to intercede on their behalf with the Bengal Government. But should these prisoners, on that account, continue to rot in their jails till such time as Gandhiji is able to make a journey to Bengal? Is there not a moral duty lying with the Bengal Government, who had held out hopes to Gandhiji that should he prove successful in obtaining a guarantee of their non-violent behaviour in future they would be set free, to ascertain, through any other medium, whether the guarantee required by them would be forthcoming? The suggestion which Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, President of the Bengal Hindu Sabha, has made that the Bengal Government should depute Sir N. N. Sircar to interview the prisoners, is an eminently reasonable one. If the Government are sincere in their professions of readiness to forgive those who have truly repented of their past, they should readily welcome the suggestion.

PROHIBITION FORGES AHEAD.

The Madras Congress cabinet is maintaining the lead it gave to the rest of India in inaugurating the prohibition era. From the beginning of the New Year, no liquor advertisements in any form will be allowed to be published throughout that Presidency, and it cannot be gainsaid that this will have an extremely salutary effect. Leaving aside the case of confirmed addicts, the display of advertisements applauding the mythical benefits of various kinds of liquors creates an unhealthy temptation in the public mind, which will now be removed in Madras. The huge profits derived by the liquor manufacturers have helped them to conduct countrywide campaigns of publicity both abroad and in India. Such pernicious propaganda must necessarily be stopped if prohibition is to succeed, and the Madras Government must be warmly congratulated upon the celerity and thoroughness with which it is pursuing its goal.

Land Revenue Code Revision

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The landholders are glad to congratulate the Bombay Ministry upon the undertaking within a short span of time after their assumption of reins of Government the revision of the land revenue code which was a long-felt want of the landholders. In this connection it may be pointed out that any detailed scheme of tenancy legislation would primarily require an extensive economic enquiry into the capacity of the land and the legal rights of the landholders. Any hasty legislation over a complex subject of this type would be productive of more mischief than good and particularly so if it is intended to expropriate the landholders of annual tenancy in favour of permanent tenancy which presumably seems, among other things, to be the objective of the prospective revision of the land revenue code.—Yours, etc.,

G. A. N.

A Medical Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now-a-days there is a sort of fashion of using glucose for each and every disease. Can we not substitute it by our Indian made sugar during sickness? If it can be used what amount of extra exertions it will cause to the stomach.—Yours, etc.,

DR. B. T. AMBEGAVKER.

Rajmahal Road,
Baroda.

"French brains may well be apt to French purposes, but they are restricted by a continental habit of thought. These are little related to the breadth and flexibility of mind required for the preservation of the British Empire throughout the world."

—Mr. J. L. Garvin in "Observer", London.)

* * *

A writer in a British daily says.—

"The unemployment dole has had the effect of making this country far too comfortable for too many people, and the continuous reinforcement of British peoples overseas has subsided in consequence."

Looking at the ever-increasing number of English "experts" being imported in this country by the Government of India, we can hardly agree.

* * *

A local paper gives prominence to a letter from one of its readers signed "Anti-Fed" alleging that the said paper's Special Editorial last week entitled "An Open Letter To Mr. Gandhi" was written by Lord Lothian. This allegation is strongly denied by our contemporary.

It is now for "Anti-Fed" to apologise——to Lord Lothian!

* * *

A British educationist says that "the twin problems of illiteracy and the position of women make education in India a very complicated affair."

Yes, indeed, it is the prevailing illiteracy which makes it so hard for conscientious Britons to spread literacy in this country!

* * *

Lord Zetland thinks that the New Constitution in the provinces is "working with a far greater measure of smoothness than might have been expected."

It does appear that even he expected little from the Constitution that his Government has given to India.

* * *

The Hindu Mahasabha has threatened to start satyagraha if a certain slaughter-house at Muttra is not removed.

The views of this organization on satyagraha seem to have undergone a radical change since it opposed the launching of the non-violent civil disobedience campaign by the Congress?

* * *

Or is it that while the idea of disobeying the laws of an alien Government was repugnant to the Mahasabha, satyagraha is now permissible to embarrass the Congress Ministry in U. P.?

* * *

Another resolution passed by the Mahasabha congratulates the "Interim Hindu Ministers".

Are they Hindus no longer?

* * *

An author has protested against the banning of his novel by the Union of South Africa on the ground that it misrepresents the Boer pioneers.

Of course his plea is that it is all fiction.

* * *

"To what depths have certain members of the Press descended?" asks an indignant British peer.

The angry reference is, of course, to the rather shallow journals and journalists.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) A local Sunday paper has at last been able to select five claimants to the title of "Miss Anglo-India".

(2) Mr. Jinnah will issue his next challenge to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in conjunction with Mr. Savarkar.

* * *

Dora had been a bad girl, and her mother decided that a lecture would do good. She called her daughter to her side.

"Dora", she said, severely, "you must stop this abominable flirting. Remember you'll be punished in the end."

"But mother", protested the girl. "I've heard that you flirted yourself, and you've never been punished."

Her mother frowned.

"Child", she said, with great solemnity, "some day I want you to make a close study of your father."

* * *

Bore: "Talking about Africa makes me think of the time——."

Bored One: "Good gracious, you're quite right. I had no idea it was so late. Goodbye."

* * *

"What are you doing here?" asked the mistress of the house. "Aren't you the man I saw in prison last week?"

"Yes, mum," replied the ex-prisoner. "I'm returning the call."

Jawahar's Answer To Jinnah's Challenge

No Incitement To Communalism

Award Stands For Present

Congress Will Abide By Your Provisional Agreement With Rajen Babu

We shall stand by the provisional agreement which was arrived at between Babu Rajendra Prasad acting as Congress President and Mr. Jinnah, says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a statement he issues in reply to the "challenges threats and angry defiances" of Messrs. Jinnah and Fazlul Huq.

The following is the full text of the Statement.

"From press reports it appears that Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued some kind of a challenge to me, although I have not been able to make out what this is about and why he should think it necessary to issue challenges. Nor have I any recollection of any previous 'challenge' to which he refers. Mr. Jinnah is further reported to have said that he is fighting the Congress leadership which is misleading the Hindus. At the same meeting Mr. Fazlul Huq has called upon Muslims to prepare for direct action against Hindus and has threatened to use a big rod against those he disapproves of. He looks forward to communal conflicts and prophesies dire happenings in which he will play a prominent role. All this frank incitement to communalism and hatred and conflict is strange language which one has not associated so far with political leaders and those in positions of responsibility.

FREEDOM'S FIGHT WILL CONTINUE

I have no taste or aptitude for controversy of this kind and I can only regret that matters which should be discussed dispassionately and with the ordinary courtesies of public life should be dealt with in such a manner. Whoever wishes to fight the Congress on the communal issue will have to fight in the air, for the Congress will leave nathing to do with such internecine conflicts. We have fought not without success, the mighty power of British Imperialism and that fight we shall continue till imperialism flourishes no more in India in that fight we shall gladly co-operate with every individual and group in India, whatever our minor differences might be. We think in terms of no other fight, and we shall strain every nerve and do our utmost to gain the confidence and goodwill of all our countrymen.

ASSURANCE TO JINNAH.

Mr. Fazlul Huq's approach is one of threats and angry defiance, Mr. Jinnah's approach is anything but friendly. But I should like to assure Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, that even without the issue of challenges any statement or proposal by Mr. Jinnah will always have the most careful consideration. We are always prepared to sit down and consider any of the problems which afflict India.

So far as the minorities question is concerned, it is the declared and well-established policy of the Congress not only to do full justice to them, but to go even beyond that in order to inspire confidence and goodwill in them. The Congress can conceive of no freedom for India which is not an equal freedom for all the various religious communities which inhabit India and in which all do not share equally and have full opportunities of growth and development. So far as religious and cultured matters are concerned it has given the fullest possible assurances and declared that these should be incorporated in our fundamental rights in the Constitution. A further assurance has been given in regard to personal law.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

In regard to certain political rights, the Communal Award stands for the present and we have stated repeatedly that we seek no change except with the concurrence of those concerned. We have further declared that we shall stand by the provisional agreement which was arrived at between Babu Rajendra Prasad, acting as Congress President, and Mr. Jinnah. What remains? If there is anything of importance left over, let us have it out by all means and consider it. My difficulty is that I do not know what the argument is about.

Essentially, the Congress is a political body acting on the national and political plan, and inevitably dealing with economic questions. All these overlap communal and religious boundaries. Because of the strength that has come to the Congress from the organized masses of this country, and because of the growing importance of India, the Congress functions also to some extent on the international plane. This is bound to grow. This also has nothing to do with religious or communal questions.

WELCOME CHANGE IN LEAGUE POLICY.

I welcome the recent re-orientation of the Muslim League and some of its resolutions, which have brought it much nearer, in theory at least, to the Congress. I welcome its new objective of independence. I hope this theory will be translated into practice and strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle.

I would beg Mr. Jinnah to remember what the Congress is today. It is very different from what it was in the days when he was associated with it. During this period it has grown remarkably and is to-day an organisation with 31 lakhs of members actually on its rolls, of whom about a hundred thousand are Muslims. It influences scores of millions of others. But apart from the vast numbers it influences, it has succeeded by its continuous work in the masses and its campaigns of direct action, in developing political consciousness among the people and in creating strength and self-reliance in them. These millions, though more disciplined than ever before and capable of united action, are not dumb sheep who can be driven at the will of a few leaders, howsoever, honoured and respected the latter might be. Even our village committees are vital bodies having a will of their own and striving to express it. The Congress is thus a vast democratic organisation, influenced greatly by its leadership no doubt, but essentially reacting to the pressure and urges coming up from its tens of thousands of local committees.

What are our major problems to-day? Politically the fight against the proposed Federation and for independence. Socially and in the sphere of economics, the fight against poverty and unemployment and the necessity to lighten the burdens of our masses and raise their standards to human levels. There are ever so many other matters of importance and demanding attention—education, medical relief and sanitation, the development of planned industry—but before we can grapple with them the basic problems must be solved.

"LET US CO-OPERATE."

In facing these basic problems of Federation and independence and poverty and unemployment we come up against great vested interests, imperialist and semi-feudal. The recent decisions of the Muslim League lead me to hope that that organisation is beginning to think of these problems in the same light as we have done for so many years. If so, let us co-operate by all means with each other and with all other anti-imperialist elements in the country in this fight for freedom, whether the method of fighting is by direct action or otherwise.

May I express the hope that any further approach to the communal or minorities question will be a dispassionate one, and will not seek to rouse bitterness and hatred which can never help in the consideration of any problem. In this dynamic and revolutionary age, pregnant with big possibility, those of us, who have a measure of influence with our countrymen, dare not lose sight of the big things or encourage passions which weaken us and lower us in the world's esteem.

SIR ROBERT VANSITTART

Chief Diplomatic Adviser To Foreign Secretary

LONDON, December 31.

Sir Robert Vansittart has been appointed to the new post of Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the Foreign Secretary while Sir A. M. G. Cadogan succeeds Sir Robert Vansittart as the permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Sir Robert Vansittart's new office has been created by Mr. Anthony Eden in consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, largely in consequence of the tense international situation. Sir Robert Vansittart will be directly responsible to the Foreign Secretary and his functions analogous to those fulfilled by the occupants of similar posts attached to other departments including advising the Foreign Secretary upon all major questions of policy concerning foreign affairs.

Sir Robert Vansittart's new appointment will relieve him of a part of the tremendous routine work which the former post involves. The work which had fallen on the Permanent Head of the Foreign Office in recent years especially in view of worldwide rearmament activities had been so heavy that it was felt advisable to enable Sir Robert Vansittart to concentrate on major problems. It will be more possible for him to attend international conferences. The new appointment is analogous to those occupied by Sir Frederik Leath Ross and Sir Horace Wilson. There is no question of widespread reorganisation of the Foreign Office.—Reuter's Special.

ROOF OF JAPANESE THEATRE COLLAPSES

79 Killed And 66 Injured

NIIGATA, (Japan) Jan. 2.

Seventy-nine persons were killed and 66 injured when the roof of a cinema collapsed under five feet of snow. Seven hundred persons were present when the disaster occurred. Large numbers have been buried under the debris.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH CHAMBER PASSES BUDGET

PARIS, Jan. 2.

The Chamber, by 527 to 63, votes passed the Budget as amended in the Senate at the fourth reading.

The Chamber will re-meet on January 11.—Reuter's Special.

General Smuts Pleads For League Of Nations

GENEVA, Jan. 1.

A vibrant plea for the League of Nations as a living reality in the present and a real hope for the future was made by General Smuts in a speech recorded in South Africa and broadcast throughout the world from the League Radio Station.

He declared, "People are already forgetting the Great War and asking us to return to the course which led to it." After championing the League Government General Smuts trusted the Covenant would eventually become an International Treaty separate from the Peace Treaty.

General Smuts concluded that in membership the League meant a formidable army able to battle against militarism and reaction but one abandoned might not be rebuil in a century.—Reuter.

"Mahratta" Ablaze Lies In Mersey

LONDON, Jan. 2.

There is a serious outbreak of fire aboard the "Mahratta" which has arrived from Calcutta, and is lying in the Mersey. Fire brigades and salvage vessels fought the flames, but the outbreak is so serious that the "Mahratta" was towed to midstream at midnight. The fire appeared to be still gaining early this morning. Dense clouds and smoke are coming from the ship.—Reuter's Special.

PREROGATIVES OF CROWN

Rumanian Premier's Broadcast

BUKHAREST, Jan. 1.

"Rumania for the Rumanians," declared the Prime Minister M. Goga in an half hour broadcast throughout the nation. Explaining his policy he said there would be justice in Rumania without oppression. He was going to dissolve the parliament, suppress more newspapers, abolish profane literature, dissolve all carteis, cheapen many necessities including sugar, iron, steel, cotton and cement, and reduce third class fares. He would respect all the existing treaties with other nations and proposed to deprive the Jews of their licenses to sell alcoholic beverages, appoint Government inspectors to control all industries and he would verify the papers of the hundreds of thousands of foreigners who had invaded Rumania in recent years.

He concluded by declaring, "We are for the Crown and the prerogatives of the Crown. The enemies of the crown are our enemies."—Reuter.

CAROL'S ADVICE TO HIS NEW GOVT.

BUCHAREST Jan. 1.

An advice to his new Government to act in a spirit of justice and to respect the traditional tolerance of the nation was given by King Carol at a reception in his palace.

The speech is regretted as significant in view of the suggestions that the new Government are planning an active anti-semitic policy.—Reuter.

FOR RECAPTURE OF TERUEL

MADRID, Jan. 1.

The violence of the Nationalist counter offensive at Teruel is confirmed by eye-witnesses, who estimate that 60,000 troops were massed for Teruel's recapture, including Moors, but no Italians.

General Franco is apparently well supplied with aircraft and over 200 were seen in the air at one time.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S ADVANCE

ST. JEANDELUZ, Jan. 1.

According to Nationalist reports of the Teruel fighting, General Franco has taken 200 prisoners and captured 38 guns during yesterday's advance, the entire park of 150 tanks at Lapedriza, and also the Government, General Fallo's complete staff and operation orders.—Reuter.

Entry Into Teruel

SALAMANCA, Dec. 31.

It is officially announced that insurgent troops have entered Teruel at 16-30 p.m.—Reuter.

American A. P. Correspondent Dead

HENDAYE, Jan. 2.

Mr. Neil, the correspondent of the Associated Press of America, who was wounded near Teruel died in hospital.—Reuter.

Huge Haul Of Opium

MANGALORE, (By Mail.)

Mr. F. W. Borebaiah, Inspector of Excise, Mangalore, seized a consignment of 105 cakes of opium weighing about 1 maund and 20 seers, recently at the Mangalore Railway station.

The parcel was booked from Bareta Railway station on the North-Western Railway to be shipped in a sailing vessel to Jaffna, where it was expected to fetch a price of about Rs. 15,000.

The case is being investigated. This, it is stated, is the biggest haul ever made in this presidency.—United Pres.

Fire On "Mahratta" Extinguished

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The fire on the "Mahratta" was extinguished in the morning and the steamer was docked at 10-30 a.m.—Reuter.

Mediator In Paris Wages Dispute

PARIS, Jan. 1.

M. Chautemps has agreed to act as mediator in the Wages Dispute which led to the transport strike.—Reuter.

U. S. EX-WAR SECRETARY DEAD

CLEVELAND, (Ohio) Jan. 1.

The death has occurred of ex-War Secretary Newton Baker.—Reuter.

BAD POLITICS AND UNSOUND ECONOMICS

Cosgrave's Attack On New Constitution

DUBLIN: Jan. 1.

Criticising the new Constitution, Mr. Cosgrave in a New Year's statement says that, whilst economic difficulties which are endangering the very existence of the State are growing, the Government, instead of tackling them, are engaged in framing high-sounding documents intended to serve political ends and effecting no useful national or other purpose.

The growing adverse balance of trade is much more important to the ordinary worker than new labels on the Government machinery.

The rural population is declining because bad politics and unsound economics continue to be pursued, low agricultural production making it impossible for the best devised industrial policy to succeed.

Agriculture cannot prosper as long as penal levies are imposed on exports entering Britain.—Reuter.

NAZI PRESCRIPTION TO STABILIZE WORLD CURRENCY

BERLIN, Jan. 2.

Means to restore international currency stability are treated by Dr. Schacht in a newspaper article specifying four necessary conditions involving debts, raw materials, colonies and economic hostilities.

He says the time for a lasting organisation of international currency affairs will only come when the spirit of Versailles is overcome politically and economically. This demands the settlements of the question of international debts, better distribution of raw materials, which for Germany is linked up with the necessity of the return of Germany's Colonies and finally the termination of the general economic war.

Dr. Schacht makes a strong plea for the Gold Standard declaring that, no matter what the order of world currencies, it will always rest on the gold basis, though whether it will be possible to work on it in future, without binding international agreements, is a question, which cannot yet be answered.—Reuter.

BANK OF ENGLAND & MONEY MARKET

LONDON: Jan. 1.

For the first time for many years, the Money Market arranged all its year-end commitments without any recourse to the Bank of England.

On the final day of 1937, borrowers paid upto 2-1|2 per cent. at the outset, but with the clearing banks willing buyers of Treasury Bills, the short-term rate subsequently fell away to around 1 per cent. Wall-Street was closed.—Reuter.

Fr. Treasury Bonds

PARIS: Jan. 1.

Subscriptions to the 5 per cent. Treasury Bonds issue closed on Dec. 29, totalled 4,200 million francs, according to an announcement by M. Bonnet.—Reuter.

SOUTH PACIFIC AIR SERVICE

AUCKLAND, Jan. 2.

The South Pacific air service was inaugurated when the Pan-American "Samoan Clipper" left Auckland on the first section of the route to the United States.

The clipper, which reached Pagopago (Samoan Islands) carried a big load of mail as well as a rug of New Zealand wool, a present from the Prime Minister, Mr. Savage, to President Roosevelt.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

RECEPTION TO SUBHAS

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, January 2.

The Indian Reception Committee to welcome Mr. Subhas Bose at London has made elaborate arrangements for meetings at Friends' House and Conway Hall and is attempting to persuade Mr. Bose to prolong his stay in London till Independence Day, the 26th instant. A mass demonstration at Trafalgar Square on 30th has also been arranged.

Roosevelt Slashes Silver

WASHINGTON, January 1.

President Roosevelt has slashed the price of silver mined in the United States from 77.57 to 64.64 cents per ounce.

THE REDUCTION AFFECTS SILVER MINES AND MANY OTHER KINDS OF METAL MINES PRODUCING SILVER AS A BY-PRODUCT AND EMPLOYING APPROXIMATELY 4,00,000 PERSONS IN A DOZEN STATES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ACTION HAS RAISED DOUBTS ABOUT THE WORLD PRICE OF SILVER, WHICH HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY DICTATED BY THE UNITED STATES' TREASURY FOR THREE YEARS AND WAS STEADY AT 45 CENTS LAST YEAR.

The change in the Treasury's price foreign silver will not be known until the Government posts its daily bid in New York at noon, Eastern Standard time on Monday.

Neither President Roosevelt nor Mr. Morgenthau have explained the reduction, but it is noted that they have returned the price to the identical quotation fixed on Dec. 21, 1933, when the programme of paying a premium above the world price was initiated.

The new price will affect only the silver mined after to-night.

The President has established the quotation in a Proclamation which runs until December 31, 1936, but he has reserved the right to revoke or modify it at any time.—Reuter.

MORE SHAHIDGUNJ ARRESTS.

"Siyasat" Editor's Appeal To Congress

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

With the arrest of the eleventh Ahrar Jatha, consisting of five volunteers from Delhi, the number of arrested persons since the fresh Shahidgunj movement started totals 65. To-day's Jatha marched from Wazirkhan Mosque, where a largely attended meeting was held. The Jatha, which was followed by a large crowd was stopped by the police outside the Delhi Gate and marched to Kotwali, from where it was taken in a police van to the Jail.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Prior to the departure of the Jatha, Syed Habib editor of the "Daily Siyasat", addressing a meeting at the mosque, announced that he was whole-heartedly with the present movement and he was prepared to make any sacrifice for the restoration of the Shahidgunj Mosque. He appealed to the Congress which, he said, claimed to represent all communities in the country, to settle the Shahidgunj Dispute.

Concluding he said that they would give up the present movement, if Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier, would assure them that he was in favour of restoration of the Shahidgunj mosque.—A. P.

C. P Premier Visits Transmitting Station

NAGPUR, Jan. 1.

The Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, Premier, the Hon. Punlit Shukla, Minister for Education and the Hon. Pundit Mishra recently paid a visit to the Experimental Transmitting Station of Nagpur conducted by Prof Paranipe of the Science College, Nagpur.

The Ministers saw the working of the Transmitter and were pleased to see the enterprise arranged at a small capital cost. The whole of the Transmitter, except the valve, has been built in Nagpur by Mr. Paranipe. The Hon. Pundit Shukla spoke for a few minutes in the mike and his speech was received ford for word by the Bombay Experimental Station. The Wave-length of Nagpur Transmitter is V.U a DG is 41'5 and testing work is done every Saturday and Sunday between 7 and 7-30 p.m. (I.S.T.).—United Press.

Commission Reports On Abyssinian Refugee Riot

A Magistrate's enquiry in Nairobi, Kenya, has found that no individual was responsible for the recent rioting, when Abyssinian refugees attacked Kenya guards and were shot down. It states that the camp commandant was absent, and as soon as a responsible person—an African Sergeant-Major arrived, firing ceased. The report adds that the fact that the refugees were penned in a camp for a long period without adequate outlet for their energies was likely to cause such disturbances.

It was revealed at the enquiry that the machine-gun was used, and no satisfaction is given that actual firing was necessary to restore order in what was merely a severe scuffle after a football match.

Trivandrum, December 31.—The Government of India have, it is earnt, permitted Mr. Kamesan, Wood Preservation Officer at Dehra Dun, to serve as the Forest expert in the Travancore State for 3 years.—United Press.

CLERGY AND PROHIBITION

Tinnevelly Bishop's Plans To Further Objective

PALAMCOTTAH, January 1.

The Rt. Rev. F. J. Western, Bishop of Tinnevelly, has issued a circular to the circle and Pastorate Chairman of the Tinnevelly Diocese, explaining the attitude the clergy should adopt towards prohibition.

The Bishop is of the opinion that their general attitude should be one of hearty support. He suggests that they should take direct action in regard to the success of Prohibition by helping, by personal friendship and advice, individuals addicted to drink to give it up and by arranging for the supply of healthful substitutes for fermented toddy and other alcoholic drinks and providing counter-attractions to the drink shop.—United Press.

CHARTER OF WORKERS' DEMANDS

A. I. T. U. Congress Resolutions

NEW DELHI, January 2.

The All-India Trade Union Congress Session concluded at 8-30 to-night after adopting many resolutions, the most comprehensive among them being that formulating a charter of demands of workers which urges the Congress provinces to pass legislation for securing recognition of the registered Trade Unions, fixing minimum wages at 50 rupees, enforcing forty hours' week, guaranteeing the security of service and compensation for wrongful dismissal, unemployment insurance, etc.

Other resolutions adopted by the Congress recorded emphatic opposition to Federation, conveyed greetings to the Soviet Union, China and Spain, decided on anti-war propaganda, demanded the withdrawal of the ban on the Communist Party, opposed the Federal Railway Authority, accepted the constitution of the National Federation of Trade Unions, etc.

The Executive of the Trade Union Congress met late to-night for appointing office-bearers.—United Press.

PENETRATION IN PALESTINE

DAMASCUS, (By Mail).

The "Alif-Ba" here has recently published a series of articles giving a detailed description of Fascist penetration in Palestine. Printing works in Italian Tripoli are engaged in producing large numbers of leaflets in Arabic which are introduced more or less discreetly into all British possessions where the Arab language predominates or where there are Arab groups of any size.

The main aim of these furtive publications is to spread discord between Arabs and Jews with a view to increasing British difficulties and, at the same time, proving the strength and power of Italian Fascism. Under the harmless guise of "Reports from Berlin" a similar attempt is being made in various Indian papers. So-called cultural articles take as their theme the "splendour" of Nazi Germany.

PRESENT SOLID BULWARK AGAINST FEDERATION

T. U. C. Leader's Appeal To Workers & Peasants

NEW DELHI: January 1.

"The working-class is realising more and more the need for making common cause with all sincere anti-Imperialist forces, who are struggling for national liberation. Accordingly, the Trade Union Congress has shown extreme eagerness for working in co-operation with the National Congress. But I must honestly confess that the response from the side of the Indian National Congress has been most unsatisfactory and disappointing."

This criticism of the general attitude of the Congress towards the radical elements in the country was made by Mr Sibnath Banerjee, in the course of his presidential address at the annual session of the All-Indian Trade Union Congress held here to-day.

FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Continuing Mr. Banerjee said:

"The acceptance of Ministry by the seven Congress Provinces has given unique opportunity to press for the fundamental rights of the workers and also of the peasants who by the nature of things must accept the leadership of the working class and whose alliance the working class must cultivate for mutual self-interest. If the majority of Congress High Command had been of a radical mind they should have immediately after taking office, started passing legislation guaranteeing the fundamental rights of the workers and even force such legislation by encouraging or themselves organising mass resistance or strikes."

THOSE 'ULTRA' LEFTISTS

Mr. Banerjee added: "It is true that there are still some 'ultra' leftists who seem to doubt the historic mission of the Indian National Congress. They perhaps draw their conclusions from the present state of the Congress organisation and the irritating and provoking manner in which many Congress leaders, big and small, treat the Trade Unionists. Congress bosses do not like our labour politics or they are nervous or envious of our influence on the workers."

T. U. C.'s PROGRESS.

Referring to the progress of the Trade Union Congress Mr. Banerjee said:—

"Many of the unions of the Trade Union Congress have increased their real membership and many new unions have been organised. So great is the popularity of the Trade Union Congress to-day that as many as 49 unions with membership of over 50,000 applied for affiliation to the Trade Union Congress in the last two months. Due to the strict observance of the rules of affiliation, we have accepted only 15 of those applications and the others will be affiliated when they fully conform to the rules and submit their papers etc."

WORKING CLASS & FEDERATION.

Dealing with the proposed inauguration of Federation Mr. Banerjee said:—

"The Indian National Congress has unequivocably resolved to oppose the very introduction of Federation in India by every possible means. There is no ambiguity in the Congress resolution over this issue like the question of acceptance of office. But the strong determination to consolidate all the militant forces necessary for combating this danger is not unfortunately visible in the present leadership of the Congress. The task of wrecking the constitution is daily receding into the background and it would not be a surprise if the present leadership, true to their constitutional outlook accepts the inauguration of the Federation perhaps again with a plea of furthering the ideal of wrecking the Constitution. The Federation will be singularly mischievous and harmful to the working class and peasantry, specially because one third of its members will be nominees of the most rotten Feudal aristocrats of the world. The reactionary Indian bourgeoisie when faced with a militant mass movement, might even ally itself with them. Organised working class and peasantry must present a solid bulwark against such a move."

IN BENGAL & BIHAR

In conclusion Mr. Sibnath Banerjee said:

"The working class movement in India is faced with serious handicaps particularly in Bengal. The various repressive laws and orders put great obstacles in the organisation and struggle of the working class. The old weapons of repression are to-day particularly used against the growing struggle of the working class. A regrettable feature in this policy of repression is the justification sought to be made in some of these measures by the Congress [illegible] in some provinces. Espe-—A. B.

mulgation of Section 144, 124-A Criminal Law Amendment Act and shooting on strikers have not been abandoned even by some of these Congress Ministries. Added with these, attempts are made in Bihar to liquidate the activities of the Kisan Committee there. Such offensive on the part of the Congress leaders must at once be stopped. These leaders should be made to realise that the hands of the Congress have been strengthened, specially in the last elections, by the popular support of the workers and peasants and any attempt to victimise them in their legitimate struggle will surely betray the pledges given in the last Election Manifesto. I hope the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress will realise this and put a check on these Congress Ministries."—United Press

TOWARDS T. U. UNITY

Resolution Before Delhi Session

NEW DELHI, January 1.

The All-India Trade Union Congress session commenced to-day at Gandhi Grounds under the presidency of Mr. Shibnath Banerji. Prominent among those present were Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Dr. Suresh Banerji, Mr. Soumyendranath Tagore, Dr. R. M. Lohia and others.

Messages from Mr. M. N. Roy, Acharya Kripalani, the Hon. Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, Dr. Satyapal and others were read

The main resolution before today's conference related to unity between the Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trade Unions which was passed at the Executive meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress this morning wherein Mr. V R. Kalappa was present on behalf of the National Federation of Trade Unions.

The resolution runs as follows:—

"The rapid and extensive development of strikes and struggles of workers in principal industries in the country and the new possibilities of winning basic trade union rights and minimum demands of workers which opened up because of the formation of Congress Ministries in seven provinces, committed to a programme of realising the same, have accelerated a growing urge for unity among the working class and leading organisations—A.I.T.U.C., and N.F.T.U. The achievement of organisational unity with N. F. T. U. and creation of a central All-India Trade Union organisation of the Indian working class, has become an urgent task which can no longer be postponed.

The A.I.T.U.C., since its Madras session, has been consistently urging for structural unity with the National Federation of Trade Unions and even though the terms of a unity proposed by the Federation at the Calcutta session fail to meet the unity proposals of A.I.T.U.C., in the interest of the working class movement accepts the terms of N.F.T.U. as the basis of structural unity between A. I. T U. C. and N. F. T. U. and hope that a joint session of the A I. T. U. C. and N.F.T.U should be held as early as possible to materialise the unity proposal and appoints the following sub-committee to carry on necessary negotiation with N.F.T.U. to make arrangements to hold the joint session: Mr. Shibnath Banerji, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and Mr. R. S. Ruikar."—United Press.

Terms Of N. F. T. U. Accepted In Open Session

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

The All-India Trade Union Congress at its open session passed a resolution accepting the terms of the National Federation of Trade Unions as the basis of structural unity between the Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trade Unions and appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Sibnath Bannerjee, Mr. R S. Ruikar, and Mr. R. S Nimbkar to carry on negotiations with National Federation of Trade Unions to hold a joint session of both the organisations as early as possible.

Mr. Kher conversing with Sardar Vallabhbhai.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Budget Estimate

The following are the Budget Estimate for the period October 1, 1937 to September 30, 1938 of the A. I. C. C. Office, Allahabad, which was passed by the Working Committee:—

RECEIPTS.

Heads of Receipt.	Actual receipts from Nov. 16, 1936 to Sept. 20, 1937. Rs. as. ps.	Estimated Receipts from Oct. 1, 1937 to Sept. 30, 1938. Rs.
Surplus from Congress Session	0 0 0	25,000
Purse Fund Collections		10,000
(a) Our office	2,717 12 4-1/2	
(a) Our office	69,276 13 5	
[illegible]n	4,049 0 0	8,500
A. I. C. C. Membership subscription	2,510 0 0	3,600
Delegation Fee	6,216 13 0	8,200
[illegible]		
(a) Our office	92 12 0	50
(b) Tr's office	853 6 0	850
Sale Proceeds of old publication	1,477 8 1	500
Total	87,194 0 10-1/2	57,700

EXPENDITURE.

	Estimate for 12-1/2 months from Nov. 16, 1936 to Sept. 1936 Rs.	Actual Expenditure from Nov. 16, 1936 to Rs. as ps.	Estimate for Expenses for 12 months from Oct. 1, 1937 to Sept. 30, 1938. Rs.
Heads of Expenditure.	30, 1937.	Sept. 30, 1937.	
Establishment	11,500	9,614 4 0	18,000
Postage and telegrams	2,400	2,239 0 0	3,300
Stationery and printing (bulletins and office)	1,820	1,452 0 3	2,000*
Travelling expenses	4,000	2,543 2 3	3,000
Rents and taxes (including electricity and phone)	600	491 11 9	700
Furniture	3,000	2,203 2 0	1,500
Library	1,000	462 9 3	2,000
Repairs to Swaraj-Bhawan	1,000	617 11 0	1,000
Miscellaneous	550	562 5 6	800
Provindent Fund contribution	300	295 1 0	350
Membership fee for the World Peace Conference	0	0 0 0	2,000
Lorry fitted with ten ton & Shooter	0	0 0 0	6,000
Excess of Receipts overpayments	0	0 0 0	15,000
Total	26,170	20,480 15 0	57,700

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT.

Saleproceeds of publication		1,050 0 0	4,500
Value of stock in hand at the end of the period		600 0 0	1,450
		1,650 0 0	59,50
Printing	3,000	1,403 8 3	5,700
Postage	200	145 0 0	250
Total	3,200	1,548 8 3	5,950

*Because of the new Dept.

Arya Pratinidhi Sabha Jubilee

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, (By Mail.)

With the holding of the 'Jayanti Utsav' this afternoon in the main pandal the main public functions in connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the U P. Arya Pratinidhi Sabha came to a conclusion Narain Swami presided.

An appeal for funds for popularising Vedas and for the construction of Sabha's buildings was made.

An Arya Sammelan was also held. Hon. Mr. Ghanshiam Singh Gupta, Speaker C. P. Legislative Assembly, presiding.

A. I. SOCIALISTS' CONFERENCE

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Two important conferences—All-India Congress Socialist Party's Conference and All-India Political Prisoners' Release Conference—will be held in Lahore during the second week of February next.

In this connection a volunteers' corps has already been formed and a free "lunger" (kitchen) has been started in the Bradlaugh Hall. Several Socialist leaders of India-wide fame are expected to participate in the deliberations of these two Conferences.—A.P.

DR. PATTABHI MEETS MYSORE DEWAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, State People Conference President, and Mr. Mehta, who are now here, had conversations lasting for more than two hours on two days with Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, at the latter's residence.

It is understood that the conversation was a heart to heart talk between the visitors and the Mysore Prime Minister. It is learnt that the Dewan narrated graphically the present situation in Mysore and stated that the allegations made by the local leaders were mostly baseless, and I am further informed that the Dewan assured Dr. Pattabhi and Mr. Mehta, that His Highness would himself grant certain political reforms, as he had done previously at a proper juncture. It was further stressed that the local Congress should do their propaganda patiently and in a disciplinary manner, without indulging in criticising the Government. It is learnt that the Dewan said that the Government's policy was not to interfere if the Congress carried on its propaganda on aforesaid lines.

He is further reported to have made it clear to his two distinguished interviewers that the situation here was not as was pictured by some Congress leaders.

Dr. Pattabhi seems to have expressed that the Congress movement carried on by Mysore Congressmen was being run on peaceful lines.

Dr Pattabhi and Mr. Mehta urged upon the Mysore Dewan to adopt a conciliatory policy towards the Congress in his State.

The Mysore Journalists' Association was "At Home" to the two distinguished visitors.

TOWARDS UNIFORM POLICY

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

Important discussions between Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad took place at Birla House till late at night.

These members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Working Committee will evolve a clear-cut formula to be placed before the present Bombay meeting of the Working Committee regarding the Congress Ministries, their problems and changes relating to control over their governmental and parliamentary activities —United Press.

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

"M. D." writes in "Harijan":—

There is nothing new to note this week. There have been sudden rises and falls in blood pressure, for which various causes are being given. One can definitely say, however, that Gandhiji is none-the-worse for the change in Juhu, perhaps a trifle better, and the three weeks here have been very valuable from the point of view of doctors, who have been able to carry out minute and detailed observation of him. Moreover, his presence in Juhu has enabled him to have proper massage and baths through Shri Dinsha Mehta of Poona Healthatorium.

We have numerous letters from doctors and vaidyas, and sufferers from blood pressure, who have benefited by one or another kind of treatment, suggesting all kinds of treatment for Gandhiji. I have not been able to thank them individually, but I may inform them that suggestions received are being placed before Drs. Gilder and Jivraj Mehta.

I am thankful too to the senders of numerous letters of good wishes and prayers. There are associations which have made a point of offering daily prayers for Gandhiji's recovery and friends who have made a point of purusing with redoubled zeal the various items of the constructive programme. I publish with deep appreciation a Missionary friend's letter which is typical of the love and sympathy that are overflowing from all directions: "We follow with prayer and sympathy the news regarding Mr. Gandhi's illness, and rejoice in the steady progress he is making towards recovery. At such times it must be a great comfort to know that the tides of affection are flowing in from friends all over the world. We are happy to join the tide. We think of you also and pray that you may be upheld in these days of anxiety and responsibility. On you a heavy burden must lie."

WORKING COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

were considered but no decisions were arrived at.

LOTHIAN TALKS

It is also gathered that the members informally discussed the visit of Lord Lothian to India and his prolonged conversations with the Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai and Babu Rajendra Prasad. It is gathered that his talk with the leaders was regarding the possibility of the Congress revising its attitude towards the Federal Part of the Government of India Act. It was thought that a further clarification of the Congress position vis-a-vis Federation was not necessary at this stage.

Sjt Chengalraya Reddy with two other Mysore Congressmen saw the Congress President after the conclusion of the Working Committee's deliberations at 5 p.m. in regard to the work in Mysore.

TO-DAY'S MEETING

The Working Committee will be meeting at 8-30 a.m. on Monday to continue its deliberations. The most important item to be discussed will be the working of the Congress Ministries.

ATTITUDE TO KISAN SABHAS

The Working Committee will also discuss the representation that the Congress Socialists of Bihar have made regarding the attitude of the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee towards Kisan Sabhas and its recent resolution in the question. Babu Rajendra Prasad, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday has come fully prepared to defend the action of the Working Committee of the P. C. C. He held discussions on the question with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel immediately on his arrival. He also saw Gandhiji later in the evening. Even on this question there are two definite sets of opinion but those who object to the resolution of the Bihar P. C. C. are in a hopeless minority However, a resolution on the question of Congress attitude towards Kisan Movement is expected to be passed by the Working Committee

Another subject that will take up a good deal of time of the Working Committee will be the labour question in general and the problems facing the Bombay and the United Provinces Ministries in particular Consistent with the declarations of the Congress in the past and the assertions in the Election Manifesto, the Working Committee, will chalk out a common programme for all the seven Congress Ministries.

PREMIERS TO BE PRESENT.

The Working Committee, will further review the work done by the Congress Ministries and the severe criticisms that are levelled against them by the leftists. The question of the justification or otherwise of the use of sections 144 Cr. Pr. C. 124 A and other penal provisions which were almost always condemned by the Congress before the acceptance of office, will also be discussed. Congress Premiers, of provinces where these sections have been applied will be asked to justify their actions. That is why these Premiers have been asked to be personally present even at the cost of some inconvenience. They will attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee on Monday afternoon.

The Congress Premiers, who are expected to attend Monday's meeting, are: Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar; Sjt. Bal Gangadhar Kher and Dr. Khare.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will explain the position in Bihar and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself will place the views of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant. Dr. Khan Saheb and Babu Viswanath das, Premiers of the N.W.F. and Orissa are not expected at the meeting.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

The Working Committee is further expected to discuss the question of contesting the Federal Elections. The Bhulabhai Report made it clear that boycotting the elections by Congress, would not prevent the elections being held and reactionaries getting elected. It is stated that consistent with the present attitude of the Congress towards the Federal Part of the Government of India Act, Congress can decide to contest the Federal Elections It is stated that there is every probability of the Working Committee deciding on the questions of elections. The decision will be placed in the form of a resolution before the plenary Session of the Indian National Congress at Haripura.

Other minor questions such as, Congress organisations in the Provinces, the possibility of a Congress Ministry in Assam, Presidentship of the Haripura Session of the Congress will also be discussed.

It is understood that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; Babu Rajendra Prasad and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad who are members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Working Committee met together and reviewed the work of the ministries and will place before the Working Committee the point of view of the Ministries concerned when the work of the Ministries comes up for discussion

Though Mahatma Gandhi is staying at Juhu, it is not likely that the Committee as a whole will consult Gandhiji this time on any question. If however, there is a tangle, it is considered probable that the meeting will be held at Juhu and Gandhiji's advice will be sought.

CLOSETED WITH GANDHIJI

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad visited Juhu and they were closeted with Gandhiji for about an hour on Sunday morning before Gandhiji began his weekly silence. Babu Sarat Chandra Bose and Mrs Sarojini Naidu visited Gandhiji in the evening.

FEDERATION AND MYSORE RESOLUTION

Main Problems Before Congress Cabinet

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

Two main problems that will engage close and considered attention at the Congress Working Committee and on which no resolutions will be issued, relate to Federation and the position of the Congress High Command 'vis-a-vis' the Congress Cabinets in the provinces.

From talks with the members of the Working Committee, the "United Press" special correspondent gathers that Lord Lothian's discussion with the Congress President or leaders has in no way affected their attitude towards Federation.

The Calcutta resolution of the Working Committee regarding Federation stands and at the Bombay meeting no fresh resolution will be adopted But Federation will still loom large before the Committee deliberations.

FEDERATION ISSUE

It is understood that the Committee will consider steps and means to be adopted to frustrate Federation. But the plans will not be disclosed till suitable opportunity presents itself Discussions in Bombay will form the basis for the resolution to be put forward at the Haripura session

Another important problem which will be thrashed here but again on which no decision will be officially announced, relates to machinery for control over the Provincial Cabinets. The point to be decided relates as to how far the Congress Premiers should be allowed liberty of action and control from above is to be relaxed. The Congress Premiers and Ministers want clarification of the position 'vis-a-vis' the Congress High Command, the Provincial Congress Committees and the Congress Parties in the Legislatures. This has been necessitated owing to criticism by and activities of certain elements within Congress ranks.—United Press.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS TO MEET GANDHIJI

BOMBAY, January 2.

The "United Press" learns that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and members of the Congress Working Committee will meet Mahatma Gandhi at his residence on the Juhu beach at 4 to-morrow afternoon.

Mahatmaji's health has taken a turn for the better though it is still far from satisfactory. Doctors, however, have permitted a short interview to the members of the Working Committee. Care will be taken that Gandhiji is not overstrained.—United Press.

All Premiers Not Coming

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

Informal discussion among the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, namely, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Babu Rajendra Prasad took place this morning at Birla House where Rajen Babu who is still in indifferent health is staying.

Sardar Patel who visited Lucknow, Patna and Madras, is reported to have apprised his colleagues with the developments in those provinces and the communications he has been receiving from the Congress Ministers and Premiers seeking advice and guidance on local problems.

Except the Hon Mr. Rajagopalachariar and the Hon. Mr. Kher who is here, no other Congress Premier is expected to arrive at Bombay The "United Press" learns that the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant has informed that the Congress President being fully posted with the situation in the United Provinces he will not come. The Hon. Dr. Khare, C.P. Premier, seems to have communicated that he is not faced with any immediate problem on which he needs any guidance from the Congress High Command The hands of the Hon Mr Shri Krishna Singh, Bihar Premier, is too tied, especially after the Finance Minister being incapacitated for work for a few months.—United Press.

Science and Industry

Town Planning In Ancient India

Modern Civic Engineers Can Still Learn Much From Our Forefathers

The following are extracts from an interesting paper read before the Engineers Conference by Mr. V. C. Mehta, Engineer, Nagpur Improvement Trust:—

India is faced with—and will have to face more the implications of the problems of town planning. At such a time it will, perhaps, be useful to compare some of the main features of the town planning Science and Art of old India with those of the present time. It would have been seen from above that it is impossible to compress such a vast subject into a few pages of a paper. To do justice, it will require not only one volume, but a dozen of them if the comparison is to be complete in all its entirety and details. It may here be remarked that references to the past progress can be corroborated by Sanskrit slokas. But quotations have been mostly withheld to save space and perhaps the interest of the audience. Patrick Geddes speaks of the town planning descriptions in the Shilpian Shastras (as the old Engineering books are called) as "an evidence of a planned, organised and orderly life of all the people in village, town and city alike.... what better test and proof of true and genuine civilisation!"

MANGAL VITHI.

Every village, town or city without a single exception possessed what is called a circular or a ring road called (Mangal Vithi). It served the purpose of a promenade or a boulevard and was used as a processional route. The importance of chariot procession was so great that the whole of the Ring Road was periodically cleaned, repaired and kept tip-top as is done to-day for those roads that are selected for the Viceregal Receptional or Princely annual procession. The same principal was applied for Jalajatra—water pilgrimage—which indirectly enforced periodical cleaning of tanks. Pattrick Geddes had reduced the insanitation of Indore to a great extent by making the people observe Diwali as a great Cleansing Day. Even recently, Dr. Tuli, the Health Officer of the Nagpur Municipality, appealed to the public of Nagpur in this strain when the terrible Plague threatened to invade the City. The same idea is the basis of the institution of observing the eclipse day for paying fatly to the Harijans, particularly to the sweeper class. Customs like these were interwoven in the Indian town planning systems. It was the sociology of the times that dictated the creation of what are now known as neighbourhood units. The Pol of Gujarat is an instance in point. It was another sociological concept that was translated into the system of wards known as Gramas. A detailed analysis of this system indicates its similarity to the prevailing system of decentralisation, that is brought into being as a reaction to the heavily congested centres of the big cities of America and Europe. The old system is mid-way between the decentralisation system of the modern town planners of a decade or two ago, and the decentralisation advocated in the recent town planning literature. The system is based on making a particular part of a large city self-sufficient as regards its domestic and other requirements and linked with the whole city as regards the city's major functions.

ARCADED ROADS.

It was on this system that the Vista Roads of the Nagar Vidhayaks were based. Before proceeding to describe this vista system, mention may be made of arcaded roads. The old world was so fond of the system that a city pretending to be one of importance invariably provided them. The arcaded roads of Vijaynagar and Gulbarga were well-known. The arcaded entrance to the Fort of Delhi has been made world-famous by Fergusson. Whether it was the Surya Namaskar and the Surya Dhyana that made the Aryan look miles and miles ahead with his closed eyes or whether it was the eye for the beautiful, it may be rightly said that vista roads almost form the basis of the Indian town planning of old. It may be said without fear of contradiction that this vista system is not followed at all or was followed in a meagre way by the town planners of the past generation. For example, Nagpur, with its so many public buildings and such a vast extent and such undulating, picturesque topography, possesses not a single vista throughout its 30 square miles of extent. It is only in New Delhi that the system has been adopted.

AHMEDABAD PAST AND PRESENT.

If one reads the description of Ahmedabad as it existed a couple of centuries ago and compares the conditions as they exist at the same site to-day, he will at once feel the contrast between the modern and shilpian approaches. Before closing this section of road, a few points may be mentioned. The old authors give definite suggestions regarding the reduction of traffic congestion by providing separate roads for one, two or more of the road users namely, camels, men, horses, elephants, cattle, chariots, carts, etc. One will be surprised to note that we meet with hints where traffic strips—the dream of the modern Engineer—the advised for a (Mahamarga), the great arterial road of the city. It is a common belief among Engineers that the idea of cambering a road is recent in conception, much more in practice. It will perhaps be an unbelievable surprise when a modern Engineer is told that the practice was common in India some centuries ago: (Kurmaprushta Margabhoomi Karya). The roads had roadside gutters. They were provided with culverts, bridges and causeways. Lime concrete was used for city roads. (Margan Sudhasharairva Ghatitan). Though lime concrete is not tried to a great extent as suggested by the old Engineer, is it likely that it will solve the problem of cracks in the cement roads?

NOMENCLATURE.

Road system forms one of the basis of nomenclature of the various lay-outs. The present administrative nomenclature consists of only three—village, town and city and has population as basis, while the ancient classification gives no less than 20 names, plus names of sub-classes. These Nagar Vidhayaks have given an elaborate classification of the town planning systems. They have given beautiful names based on some one of the following:—1. Dimension or size, 2 number of roads, 3. Type and volume of export and import, 4 type of the fort, 5, shape 6 commodities of the distributing centre, 7. royal or public offices and buildings, 8, situation 9. Education. Apparently, this question of nomenclature is a small matter, but it indicates the extent of permeation and the pitch of evolution which this science of town planning in India reached in the old days. This statement will be convincing if one looks up the various legislative acts either known as Town Planning Acts or Improvement Trust Acts. Want of space forbids further analysis. But one item at least may be mentioned. There is a practice with some of the town planners of to-day to name the streets and blocks with alphabets and numericals. One has to merely go through the list of names and the system of nomenclature adopted by the Nagar Vidhayaks and see the hideousness of the non-human way of nomenclature of to-day which has been very pointedly brought out by Dr. Tagore in his drama "Rakta Karobi."

ZONING.

It was this sense for the beautiful and its impact on life, no less than the then sociological efficiency that was at the bottom of what is now known as Zoning, which the most vexed question in modern town planning. There was a time when America and most of the English speaking countries had their civic institutions waging a propaganda war on this question. Continental countries and particularly, Germany, took a lead in this matter with the result that there now exists a partially or fully evolved Zoning system in most of the countries.

It may be affirmed without fear of contradiction that the Zoning system of old India, in its courage of approach, in its extent of application, in its richness of details and in its fitness to purpose is miles ahead of its modern prototype. There are critics who brush aside this old Zoning system as a triviality, but one has to look up to the various court decisions regarding American Zoning system or read "Zoning" by Mr. Bassett. He says: "Zoning has proved one of our most useful sociological inventions in preserving human and economic values in cities." In the light of such remarks the town planning system of old India requires a careful, deep and sympathetic study, particularly when Nagar Vidhan is primarily Zoning. Of course, it was in conformity with the social customs and sociological conditions that prevailed at the time. The method of approach to the problem, however, is "par excellence". For example, professions likely to create nuisance were not segregated at one place, but were allocated proper places according to their degree of nuisance and ratio of frequency of usefulness to the community as a whole. It would have been informative and interesting to compare the details as given by Mr Bassett and those by the ancient town planners, but that is too much for even one volume, much less for a paper like this. One instance, however, may be given where emphasis is laid on the peacefulness of the atmosphere and noiselessness of the locality where residences are to be located. When stated like this it looks as a matter of commensense, but actually the present-day town planner does not take into account the nuisance of noise to which the ancient town planner had such a bitter aversion. It is only recently that American experiments have proved that noise nuisance is as bad as, if not worse than, smoke nuisance.

This Zoning was so intimately connected with other amenities that it was incumbent upon every rural or urban unit to provide them as required.

SUBURBS

The old books contain some other interesting items over and above the interesting details of the amenities. For example, rapid growth of towns. The old world had also to face the proolem of growth. The tackling of this problem was called "Vishesha Nirman." It is recorded that financial aid was given to the needy and towns were remodelled as we do it now. In Srirangam, Tirumallu projected a cut-through road instead of widening the old bazaar. This practice which has now become more or less general as in the case of the Relief Road of Ahmedabad, Lemington and Sir Pherozesha Mehta Roads of Bombay or the Central Road of Nagpur. The overflow population was accommodated in Damada or Vahirika, the prototype of Roman Colonae. Shaknanagar of Vijaynagar was known as Nagalpur (new town) and bears resemblance to the present suburbs. This Nagalpur was beautifully connected with the parent city by a road which a Spanish traveller, Domingo Paes describes as "street as wide as place of tourney with both sides lined throughout with houses and shops where they sold everything. All along this road were many trees that the King commanded to be planted so as to afford shade to those who passed along." This is the Ghodbunder Road of Bombay without the trees and with shanty huts at places.

There were bye-laws known as "Vidhi Nisheda." We shall take only some. A great number of shlokas are given specifying that in a particular locality, the storeys will be so many. This was so designed that the height of the buildings will conform with the width of the roads specified. Mansar stops at 12 storeys. Brahat Sanhita prohibits any excess over 150 feet. Similar figure in Bombay bye-laws is 100 feet. The same may be said of the principle which regulates sky lines of the street architecture with respect to height. The open space is regulated by a system of 'Vithika' and 'Vedika', peculiar to the open air drawing room system of India. Whenever there is any doubt or difficulty, one has to leave a space equal to double the height of the structure. This works out to be an angle of about 26-1/2 degrees as against Bombay's 63-1/2 degrees and 45 degrees of other places. This clearly shows that the principle of a minimum interval between two structures was not unknown in the old days. Drainage bye-laws were strict; backlane was compulsory. The fine for a breach of drainage laws was 54 coins. The gyratory motion of traffic and the principle of keeping to the left were obtained by a simple rule.

But, as far as the love for tree and greenery is concerned, the modern Indian has strictly to follow the ancient Aryan. One of the fundamental features of the Aryan way of living is a place full of water and shaded and adorned by trees and creepers all around. The temple gardens served the quadruple purpose of worship, civic lung, education and recreation. Ceremonies required plenty of flowers and it was specially enjoined that the town planning should provide flower gardens scattered all over the town.

Mr. E. B. Havell rightly says: "The most advanced science of Europe has not yet improved upon the principles of the planning of garden cities of India". Nevertheless, we in this period have lost Eastern and not adopted Western. It is within the memory of many that the old towns had within their enclosures or environs gardens known as Fulvadis or Bags. It was a regular custom. But it is to be regretted that the vandalistic tendency of civic life destroyed all of them and created a jungle of brick and mortar and worse still of tin sheds out of tune with its surroundings and depressing the mental, moral as well as physical well-being of the community. It is an irony of fate that gardens and greenery should go down in respect in the very place where trees are worshipped as a symbol of divinity.

* * *

Nowhere in ancient Indian literature is found "Art for Art's sake". Life is Art and Art Life. That Art that is not wedded to Life is no Art, and Life without Art is disease, is death; it is shorn of the animating, elevating and vitalising force of nature. Art is attitude towards Life and is thus synonimous with Life. It is not the monopoly of merchant magnates or princely potentates. It is still found even in the hut where ancient traditions are still virile. If the modern town planner, with all the scientific progress of indispensable utility to help him, bears in mind this creative idea—an idea with a motive power—he will, perhaps, be able to blend the progressive tendencies of both modern and ancient world.

SCIENCE HELPS BUILDING INDUSTRY

Will Concrete Age Give Place To Steel Age?

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Mail.)

None of the age-old crafts has experienced such rapid changes in materials and methods in recent years as building. Some of these changes are particularly noticeable at the moment in the large factories which are being built as a result of the boom in industrial activity just outside London. Here, there and everywhere there is evidence of the Concrete Age giving place to the Steel Age. I was taken out this week to see the steelwork of one of the latest of these factories, which, with a floor space of nearly 5 acres, is to be one of the largest of its type in the world. Very impressive it looked even in embryo, with its maze of girders representing a total weight of nearly 1000 tons of British steel. So cunningly has it been designed that the whole great weight of the roof is supported only at four corners to give the maximum floor space.

The most interesting fact about it is that it has been all-welded, and there is not a rivet in the whole structure. There was no clangour of rivetting tools, and only bright points of light within the maze showed where the girders were being welded together by the electric arc. As a result of this new method of construction, the factory, will be in production within only 5 months of the raising of the first girders. A new class of English craftsmen has sprung up the "master-welders."

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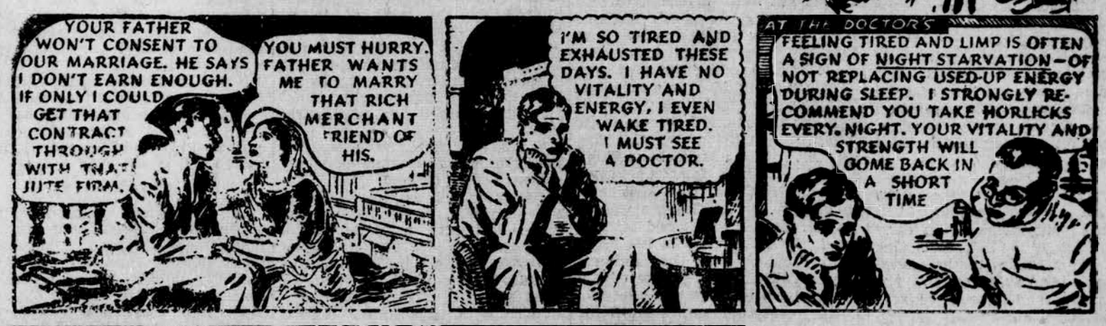
CLEVER YOUNG BROKER'S TRAGEDY DUE TO NIGHT STARVATION


YOUR FATHER WON'T CONSENT TO OUR MARRIAGE. HE SAYS I DON'T EARN ENOUGH. IF ONLY I COULD GET THAT CONTRACT THROUGH WITH THAT JUTE FIRM.
YOU MUST HURRY. FATHER WANTS ME TO MARRY THAT RICH MERCHANT FRIEND OF HIS.
I'M SO TIRED AND EXHAUSTED THESE DAYS. I HAVE NO VITALITY AND ENERGY, I EVEN WAKE TIRED. I MUST SEE A DOCTOR.
AT THE DOCTOR'S
FEELING TIRED AND LIMP IS OFTEN A SIGN OF NIGHT STARVATION—OF NOT REPLACING USED-UP ENERGY DURING SLEEP. I STRONGLY RECOMMEND YOU TAKE HORLICKS EVERY NIGHT. YOUR VITALITY AND STRENGTH WILL COME BACK IN A SHORT TIME
and I got that jute firm to sign the contract. Oh, darling, what a wonderful change has come over me! I am full of life and vitality. I know I owe it to Horlicks—
3 MONTHS LATER
ALL MY DREAMS HAVE COME TRUE NOW. IT IS WONDERFUL TO BE MARRIED AND TO HAVE A GOOD BUSINESS.
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If you wake tired, if you suffer from 'nerves', enervation, depression and that dreadful feeling of exhaustion GUARD AGAINST "NIGHT STARVATION" ("Savarni Kamjori")

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

At Brabourne Stadium

Principal Fight Cut Short.

Harbans Singh And Kraemer Removed. In Unconscious State

Sportsmen and wrestling fans numbering close on 8,000 occupied the stands and the Club House of the Brabourne Stadium on Sunday evening. There was sufficient attraction to bring this crowd together as, once again, Von Kraemer, the well-known European wrestler and who had beat Gunga at Lahore, had to meet Harbans Singh the "All-in" Champion of the Orient. The wrestlers had met on December 31, the verdict on that occasion being a draw.

The prinicipal fight on the programme had an unhappy ending, coming to a close early in the second round, when both men went out of the ring. In their fall injuries were sustained that prevented the wrestlers from continuing the bout.

Both, Harbans and Kraemer, in coming to the ground were in each other's hold and tumbled awkwardly. They were carried to the Club House.

The referee, after allowing the stipulated 2 minutes for their return to the ring counted the men out.

Unhappy Ending

Both having shared a similar fate the verdict was equivalent to a draw and, it is understood, that the wrestlers will meet again. As long as the fight lasted there was plenty of action and a very promising bout was in progress, the end disappointing the large audience.

PRELIMINARY BOUTS

There were four preliminary bouts and some nice wrestling, under the Indian laws of the game, was witnessed.

In the first of these Ashgar Ali (Agra) lost to Allaudin (Patiala). The better man registered a fall before the close of the second minute of the fight.

Kassam Hussanally (Hyderabad) lost to Gulam Nabi (Patiala). The Patiala man was heavier and a better wrestler. Both advantages led to a second early decision, Gulam Nabi winning in the third minute.

Behram Rustom (Iran) drew with Lali Din (Patiala). The Iranian's agility helped him early in the fight and in the closing stages, his defensive tactics helped him to go full time. The Patiala man had a better knowledge of the game.

Sampath Babian (Armenia) drew with Sadik (Patiala). Sadik showed superiority early in the bout and had the Armenian in trouble. Things were more level midway through. Babian, however, appeared to be tiring fast and the Patiala man's prowess made him hold the advantage again. Babian's stamina carried him the full 15 minutes to earn a draw.

PRINCIPAL FIGHT.

Harbans Singh (India) drew with Von Kraemer (Germany).

A wary hand-shake had the men going. The Indian established a punishing waist-hold, a second later Kraemer took Harbans Singh to the mat with a powerful scissors about the neck. It was not long before Kraemer was writhing in pain. Harbans Singh having got his wrist and fore-arm in a powerful lock. After some ground rolling the men rose, Kraemer going down to a massage. The German got to his feet and had his opponent down on the mat with a flying mare. This was not for long as Harbans Singh established his famous arm-hold and Kraemer was distinctly in distress. The German was in further trouble and stood on his head, the latter part of his being firmly held between the Indian's thighs. There was plenty of life in the bout now, both wrestlers putting every ounce into the fight.

Coming up a second time Kraemer was punished with more powerful massaging. He, however, retaliated and shook Harbans Singh. Both men came to grips and went out of the ring over the top rope. This was the end of things as both had to be removed in an unconscious condition, having apparently fallen heavily on their necks.

Harbans Singh To Meet Wong Bock Cheung Again

GUNGA BEATS BAJSING AT AZAD MAIDAN

The first day's bouts at the Azad Maidan in the enlarged stadium took place on Saturday last. The stadium has been extended to almost double its former capacity, so that it may accommodate the increasing wrestling fans of Bombay, who have a number of interesting programmes ahead. Some decisive fights may soon be witnessed thereat.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

Under the new arrangement Kraemer, the well-known German wrestler, refereed, and the bouts were "all-in" Indian style. Messrs F. W. Thornback of the "Times of India", Fellino and Harbans Singh acted on Saturday. But the announcer was someone different from the referee. It would undoubtedly be more convenient if the referee gets the microphone, as Ionesco did in the Marine Drive, and announced his decisions himself. With the completion of the Stadium, it is hoped the arrangements in this regard will be rectified as also the lighting, both on the ring and the stalls, which was defective on Saturday night.

NEED OF STANDARDIZATION

In this regard it is highly desirable that a gathering of the well-known wrestlers now in Bombay comes together and drafts a workable, but not complicated code and lays down something in the shape of hard and fast lines in black and white. This will end all controversies being raised, as it happened when Gunga met Hamida last time.

Along with other arrangements, it would be better by far if the pahelwans have some secluded place for putting on their "Jhangias", away from the presence of the spectators, which they are doing at present. The bouts also may conveniently be divided into 7-minute rounds, which will give the spectators some real exhibition of wrestling intellect, in place of seeing the exhausted wrestlers going at one another in a non-stop fight, when there is only one round as at present. If the wrestling fans insist upon these adjustments, it is not hard to put them in practice immediately.

Saturday's Bouts

The bouts on Saturday began with the one between Khusia and Charanshing, in which Khusia threw down his opponent in the 6th minute. In the second one Bhutta Pahelwan of Sialkot beat Labhsing Pahelwan. This was a tame affair and in the last moment, the trick of Labhsing turned upon himself and his adversary pinned him to the ground and was acclaimed victor. In the third bout Mahamed Hussain Pahelwan (brother of Gunga) defeated Delipsing Pahelwan in three minutes. Mahamed was aggressive from the very start, and being a better man by far, had no difficulty in overcoming his opponent. In the last bout Gunga met Bajsing (Dev-e-Hind) and twice forced his opponent to the ground, but both times they went out of the ring and had to be brought back. In the third encounter Gunga finished Bajsing in two minutes——the period of the entire bout being less than 7 minutes.

HARBANS SINGH TO MEET WONG BOCK CHEUNG

On Wednesday, the 5th instant, Harbans Singh will meet Wong Bock Cheung in a decisive bout at the Azad Maidan Stadium.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Late Maharaja Of Dewas (Senior)

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A short sketch of the life of the late Manaraja of Dewas Senior, published with the news of his sudden and sad demise in the "Statesman" dated 24th December, 1937, at once indicates that its writer must have been labouring under some grave misunderstanding or ignorance of the genuine state of affairs. From the points of view of both matter and manner it is evident that he has misinterpreted the life of the late Maharaja.

Only one tune is audible in his theme which accentuates one side of the late Maharaja's life other than the bright one. Through his narrative he has declared to the world that the late Maharaja was a curse to his subject in his later life. and was devoid of moral sense. Besides this he has attempted to show that the late Maharaja had no power of initiative and discretion in the affairs of his State. He was merely a tool in the hands of a 'dancing girl'. Taxation increased as the result of her weight.

This assertion is far from reality. It may be possible that the said woman might have been a prime factor in the private life of the late Maharaja Saheb and that is why there was no cause of her influence being felt by the people in the domain of administration and it did never appear. The Maharaja's indefatigable zeal in the amelioration and promotion of his community and his genuine interest in the field of letters might have perished if there had been any such sinister feminine influence dominating his court and genius. Therefore, it is obvious that the late Highness had complete discretion in his administration.

Similarly, financial stringency was caused on account of many reasons, good or bad. It was partially caused as the result of the Maharaja's favourite notion of royal dignity, partially out of commiseration for the needy, or generosity. It was not wholly the product of extravagance in the strictest sense of the word.

In short, it is a matter of great regret and amazement, too, that a correspondent of such an enlightened and popular journal should be so superficial that while depicting the life of His late Highness he should conveniently ignore the redeeming features of his life and thus should mislead his readers.

As a citizen of Dewas (whom our learned correspondent is pleased to call a tribesman) I strongly condemn such partial and irrelevant writings and appeal to all my readers to view the life of the late Maharaja with the said new angle of vision.—Yours etc.,

A CITIZEN.

Dewas, December 29.

"Speed Not Cause Of Accident"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the caption "Speed not cause of accidents," the publicity officer, W.I.A.A. writes as under:—

The Western India Automobile Association have always maintained that an infinitesimal minority of accidents can be directly attributed to speed. This contention is startingly borne out by the Home Department of The Madras Government for the quarter ending June 30 1937 during which period there were 483 accidents in that presidency

Of these 483 accidents no less than 433 occurred at speeds of less than 31 miles per hour while only 34 occurred at speeds of over 30 miles per hour.

It would seem that the arguments against the enforcement of speed limits of or upto 30 miles per hour gain reinforcement from all parts of the globe every year. Many factors other than speed cause accidents and many of them are undoubtedly due to the road design itself. But that is a different matter. The Madras report once more convincingly puts the case against speed limits and against the theory that speed is a cause of accidents.

This is how it appears in your paper of to-day. I have given it "in extenso" so that he may not complain that only one or two paras of his writing were taken and that his writing should be read as a whole.

Now if you examine the writing correctly, you will see that he starts out to prove that speed is not the cause of accidents and ends by proving to his satisfaction that speed is not even a cause of accidents.

If you further examine the writing, you will find that Madras report merely states the facts and the deductions are those of the publicity officer. These deductions once more prove the old adage that "Statistics can prove anything." But there was a snag in that adage and that was this that statistics can prove anything only if handled with a fallacy. In the deductions of the W.I.A.A. publicity officer the fallacy lies in the fact that no percentage is given. I will illustrate that statement to the point of illumination. Say on particular day, if 100 cars are going on the road, say, about 60 travel below 30, 20 travel between 30 and 40 miles per hour, 10 travel between 40 and 50, 5 travel between 50 and 60, 3 or 4 travel between 60 and 70 and one or two between 70 and 80 and on. Now if out of 60 travelling at below 30 there are 20 accidents and one accident to the car travelling at 80, you cannot say that there are more accidents in these travelling below 30. Because in one case the 20 out of 60 meet with an accident and in the other case the sole car travelling at 80 meets with an accident. In one case the result is 33 per cent, in the other case the result is 100 per cent. Even if the one car travelling over or at 80 does not meet with an accident, you cannot conclude that that is the safest speed.

The W.I.A.A. is doing a great service to the motoring public but it forgets that there is also such a thing as the pedestrian public and the speed fiend is a great enemy of that pedestrian public.

The argument of the publicity officer that the higher the speed the better the safety—at least that is what his argument devoid of percentage amounts to—is on a par with that of the branch manager of an American Insurance Company who insured a man of 98 for a million dollars and when asked the reason by the Head Office for such a silly step replied that he looked up the mortality tables and found that only one in a million dies at 98 and therefore he thought that prospect was the safety risk.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. LOHANA.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Complaint

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wonder whether the authorities of the B. B. and C. I Railway have paid any serious attention to the great inconvenience and considerable annoyance caused to their passengers on account of the very cumbersome and, I should say, antiquated form of entrances provided on the platforms of their suburban stations. As a matter of fact, everybody is aware that there is heavy rush both in the morning as well as in the evening on almost all stations, and the entrances being so narrow with an "escape-rotator" between to aggravate the impediment that, it nearly takes five to ten minutes for passengers to reach outside, and that too with great difficulty. This, I think, is an anomaly when compared to the comfortable and easy exits provided on G. I. P. and other railway platforms. Again the trains on this line stop only for a few seconds even at stations where there is heavy rush, and the passengers have hardly sufficient time to detrain or entrain. I venture to suggest to the railway authorities to do something helpful in the matter in the interest of their passengers.—Yours, etc

W. R. GOPALKRISHNA

AZAD MAIDAN WRESTLING MATCHES

Mr. B. Sharma writes:—

I have read in some papers today complaints about the treatment reported to have been given by the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to some of the Pahelwans who had taken part in the wrestling matches at the Stadium of the Azad Maidan exhibition.

With reference to these complaints I have to say that the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee undertook no financial responsibility for the matches that were played.

Mr. Rajaram Trivedi, who is himself a wrestler and who had publicly issued a challenge on behalf of Gama to European wrestlers, assured me that wrestling matches on the exhibition grounds would rouse public interest and be a success.

He and I, therefore, decided to oragnise wrestling matches on the exhibition ground, and it was agreed between us that part of the profits would be handed over to the Exhibition funds.

The bouts were arranged by Mr. Rajaram Trivedi. The proceeds of all these bouts were handed over to Mr. Rajaram who looked after the accommodation for the Pahelwans and made payments to them.

I may add that a very large and commodious bungalow at a rent of Rs. 300 per month was placed at the disposal of Gama and his party and all necessary facilities were provided.

Gunga Honoured And Presented Address

A grand reception was arranged when two addresses were presented in Silver Caskets to Gunga and Sohan Singh Pahelwan by the Bombay Hindi-speaking and the Punjabi residents, under the presidentship of Pt. Gajanand Sharma, Vaidya Bhushan, on Sunday evening, in the hall of the Grain and Seeds Merchants' Association, at Kalbadevi Road. The caskets presented were contributed by Messrs. Raghubir Dayal Goel of Hardwa Ganj, Mehtabrai Punjabi and Narayandas Sharma. Two silk gold-embroidered turbans were presented by the proprietor of Hind Stores.

A poem was read by Pandit Harbans Singh of Khurja in praise of Gunga and Sohan Singh.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE IN LUCKNOW

Several Injured But Situation Under Control

LUCKNOW, Jan. 2.

Several persons were seriously injured, when the Hindus and Muslims of Rastogi Mohalla (Lucknow) came to blows last evening.

It is stated, that some boys were flying kites. When a Muslim boy lost his kite, in the contest, the quarrel arose. People of both the communities gathered on the spot and after a heated discussion the parties came to blows. Lathis were freely used in the fight.

UNDER CONTROL.

The police rushed to the scene and brought the situation under control. Prominent Congressmen including Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary, and Mr Mohan Krishna Verma, M.L.C. also rushed to the spot and took prominent part in restoring peace.

Later some respectable residents of the Mohalla approached the Deputy Superintendent of Police and requested him not to take further steps, because relations between the communities in the Mohalla were always cordial.

Medical aid was rendered to the injured persons on the spot.—United Press.

TO STAMP OUT CORRUPTION

LUCKNOW, January 1.

The "United Press" understands that in pursuance of the resolution passed during the last session of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly to stamp out the corruption in services, the U. P. Government have appointed a Committee for the removal of corrupton, with Sir Maharaj Singh, M.L.A., as Chairman.—United Press.

Increase In Offences In Sind

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE DURING 1936

KARACHI, (By Mail).

"The number of offences reported in Sind, during the year under review was 57,262 and shows an increase of 6,652 compared with the figures of the preceding year", says the report on the administration of Criminal and Civil Justice in the Province of Sind for the year 1936 just issued for publication.

The report says "Of the persons convicted, 353 were punished with imprisonment, 19,600 with fine and 122 with whipping. The fines imposed aggregated to Rs. 59,136-8. Rs. 875 were paid as compensation to complainants. "The number of offences affecting life and attempts at such offences rose from 329 to 419 in the year under report. A large part of this crime, in all the districts except Thar Parkar and Dadu arose from intrigues or supposed intrigues with women. In Upper Sind Frontier District 28 cases of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder were tried under the Sind Frontier Regulation of 1892. Out of these in 17 cases the motive was connected with women.

"Total value of suits instituted in 1926 amounted to Rs. 82,28,-576-10-2, there being a decrease of Rs. 1,109.618-9-2 over the total of 1935.

MAGISTRACY

Dealing with the number of magistrates in Sind the report says "Besides three Session Judges and 4 additional Session Judges there were nine District Magistrates, 28 Honorary Magistrates and 163 Stipendiary Magistrates."

Since the last report, plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 1,19,574, for the District and Sessions Court building including accommodation for the Subordinate Civil Court, Markana, have been technically sanctioned and it is hoped that funds for the construction of the buildings will be allotted and the construction taken in hand at a very early date. However, there are several other places in Sind where the construction of Court Houses and subsidiary buildings like peons' quarters, cattle pounds, etc. should also be taken in hand, at an early date. The Court at Shahdadpur is located in an old dilapidated Government building which was formerly used by the Forest Department. The building in which the Subordinate Judge, Jacobabad, does his work is very old and damp. Owing to Judicial Courts, Karachi, being occupied partly by the Sind Secretariat, the members of the Karachi Bar and Birdwood Law Library complain of considerable inconvenience due to the insufficient space allotted to them. It is hoped that Government will see its way to build a separate Secretariat building at a very early date.

JURY SYSTEM

Reference must be made to the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police, Sind, on the jury system in Sind made in the Administration Report of the Police Department. Sind, for the year 1936. The remarks are that "Trial by jury in murder cases in Sind is a failure and should be abandoned in the interests of justice. There have been some scandalous decisions given by juries in Karachi." This expression of opinion on the part of Inspector-General of Police, Sind, does not appear to be well founded. No facts or figures in support of the views held by him have been cited in the administration Report. A careful examination of the statistics for the period of five years from 1932 to 1936 on the contrary shows that the jury trial in murder cases has not been a failure. It may be that in a few cases the decisions of juries have been wrong but that is so in every Presidency town and also in England. Since April, 1937, this Court is a High Court for the purposes of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the judges of this court are now appointed by His Majesty the King.

SIND JUDGES

His Majesty has also been pleased to permit the Judges of this court to bear the title of "Honourable" during their term of office. Something more is, however, needed, namely, a change in the constitution of the Court.

The revision of the Sind Courts' Civil Circulars is now to be taken in hand as the Government have been pleased to create a temporary appointment of a special officer for the purpose, for a period of six months. The revision of the Sind Court Criminal Circulars which had begun already and the framing of the new rules for the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind have been held up till it is definitely known whether this Court is to be a Chief Court or a Letters Patent High Court."—A. P.

CIVIC EXECUTIVE OFFICER REMOVED

GUJRAT, Jan. 1.

It is learnt that the Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab, has approved of the resolution of the Gujrat Municipal Committee, removing Khan Sahib Chaudhri Gulam Muhiuddin, its Executive Officer. Till the appointment of another officer in his place, it is understood, Mr. Mohd. Akbar Faroki, Vice-President of the Municipality will act as the Executive Officer.—United Press.

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Mahomed Ali A True Son Of Islam

Service And Sacrifice, Guiding Principle Of His Life's Mission

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Works to the Government of Bombay, addressed a vast gathering of about 5,000 people who gathered to celebrate Maulana Mohamad Ali Day, at Chota Kabristan, on Sunday night. Maulana Shaukat Ali presided.

Several of the speakers dwelt at length on the present need for Hindu-Muslim unity and added that the hand of friendship had been stretched out by them, and it was left for their Hindu brethren to take it. Maulana Shaukat Ali, in making an appeal for communal harmony welcomed the Muslim League under the leadership of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. He would fight for the cause of the religion and the country as an old soldier under Mr. Jinnah.

After more than ten speakers had addressed the gathering, pledging their support to the League, Maulana Shaukat Ali introduced Mr. M. Y. Nurie who, he said, had been on intimate terms with the late Maulana Mahomed Ali, and as such it was in the fitness of things that Mr. Nurie should express his feelings on the occasion. Mr. Nurie, Maulana Shaukat Ali added, was looked upon by the late Maulana Mahomed Ali with the same affection and love as he would bestow upon his own brother or his son.

It was past midnight when Mr Nurie addressed the gathering and the audience heard him in pin-drop silence. At the end of the meeting Mr. Nurie was actually mobbed and a great number of people rushed to his car to shake hands with him.

LESSONS FROM M. ALI'S. LIFE.

Mr. Nurie observed that the Muslims of the country had to take lessons from Maulana Mahomed Ali's life. He had taken his lessons at his feet and the first lesson that the late leader preached was the lesson of Service of and Sacrifice for the country.

"If we Mohammedans really love him," he declared, "we must work in that spirit, and then none would be able to deprive us of our political and religious rights." "Then and then alone," he added, "we would achieve freedom of our country which was so dear to the heart of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali."

The speaker had heard some of the previous speeches, and he wanted to make it clear and remove from the minds of the people the impression that might have been created that the late Maulana Mahomed Ali was not at all anything like Muslim first and Muslim afterwards. The late Maulana Mahomed Ali has only stated that in religious matters he was Muslim first and Muslim afterwards. But, when it came to a question of political freedom, he was an Indian first and an Indian to the last.

MAKE JOINT EFFORTS.

He prayed to God that those who were separated from him and his way of thinking might be again among them so that all might make joint efforts to work for and achieve what was so dear to the heart of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali.

Maulana Irfan in requesting Maulana Shaukat Ali to preside on that occasion, said that the late Maulana Maulana Mahomed Ali practised the true principles of Islam, the principles of Freedom and Democracy. And that trait of his could be seen from the fight that he had put up with the King Ibn Saud at the All-World Muslim Conference at Mecca to which the late Maulana Mahomed Ali had been invited. At that Conference he emphatically declared that aristocracy should be rooted out as Islam stood for Democracy.

Maulana Shaukat Ali observed that he was 65 and he felt at that time so much bitterness and tension between Hindus and Muslims as there never had been before.

TRUE SON OF ISLAM

Maulana Mahomed Ali was the true son of Islam and to his last breath he was working for the cause of Islam and his country. He spared no pains for an honourable settlement between the two great communities.

"To-day when Indian Muslims, his friends and admirers are putting their hands for such unity", he declared, "I would appeal to all that we should start with a clean slate."

The Congress was now working for a new orientation of its policy. The speaker wanted that the Muslims should be trusted to look after their affairs and so also his Hindu brethren and both should be allowed freedom of action and thought. There should be no hectoring, or coercing, because those methods had failed in the past.

On behalf of the Muslims, he offered the hand to his Hindu brethren of friendship on that sacred occasion and that in the new year. But if that hand was not accepted and if they still quarrelled, the Muslims would also quarrel and the hungry men would quarrel better. The Muslims were hungry, he added in conclusion.

"INDIA'S KEMAL PASHA."

Mr Aziz Abdulla Lalji, speaking on behalf of the Muslim youths, observed that he had been advised by a friend of his who had joined the Congress, that he should work for the Muslims. Some time ago he told Mr. M. A. Jinnah that he was the Kemal Pasha of India, whereupon Mr Jinnah replied that he was not so, as he had no army. That he thought, was a challenge thrown by Mr. Jinnah to the Muslim youths in this country. Mr. Jinnah, perhaps, might have thought that the youths of this country did not know how to fight. He hoped that the youths would assert themselves and falsify Mr. Jinnah's impressions.

Mr. Munshi Fatekhan, editor of "Insaf" said the Muslims had sacrificed as much for the country, as the Hindus during the last fights and the number of those who had gone to jail, he asserted, was quite in proportion to their population. He hoped that no opportunity would be missed for securing permanent unity at that juncture.

After several other speakers had addressed the gathering, the meeting dispersed, amidst cries "Nare Takbir" and "Alla-ho-Akbar," late after midnight.

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JINNAH'S FLING AT CONGRESS

Reply To Gaya Muslims' Addresses

GAYA, January 1.

A copy of the Holy Koran and a Janimaz were presented to Mr. M. A. Jinnah by the Students' Federation in offering him welcome on the occasion of his first visit to Gaya.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah reached Gaya this morning from Calcutta. In the afternoon a public meeting was held, where addresses of welcome were presented to him by the Muslim residents of Gaya District, Muslim Students' Club and the Students' Federation.

Mr. Jinnah speaking in English thanked them all for the cordial welcome and the addresses given to him and said that Gaya was the first town in Bihar to have opened a branch of the Muslim League. He welcomed the presence of ladies in the gathering, quoting the well-known adage that the "Hand that rocks the cradle is the power that rules the world."

FLING AT CONGRESS

Continuing he said that Islam stood for "equality, fraternity and liberty." A stupendous task was ahead of them. They would have first to organise the nine crores of Mussalmans and also to make the High Command of the Congress come on the right path. He assured them that neither the Muslim League nor he had any desire to fight with them. The Muslim League had a full pledged nationalistic programme.

The Congress, said Mr. Jinnah, had a dictionary of its own. It said that it had to wreck the Constitution, but still it was working it. The League had never said so. What were they struggling for? They wanted the Congress to come down to earth and not to shut its eyes to realities nor, willingly or unwillingly, to refuse to understand that there were minorities.

He then appealed to the Muslim representatives of the Bihar Assembly, though few, to be united.

Mr Jinnah also spoke for a few minutes in Urdu.

Mr. Jinnah leaves Gaya on Sunday.—A. P.

PALESTINE STILL SUFFERS

JERUSALEM (By Mail).

An appeal to stop terrorism has been issued by the Arab and Jewish members of the Jerusalem Municipal Council. This is the first time that such a joint action by the Arabs and Jews has taken place.

Responsible leaders of the Arabs have always repudiated the acts of terrorism and murder by the Arab bands, while explaining them by the conditions of repression and injustice of the British Mandate. They claim that only mass organisation of the Arab peasants, politically and economically, can solve their problems and bring them into contact with the Jewish workers on a basis for possible co-operation against the British occupation and military law.

Under the auspices of Baroda Sabvicharini Sabha a public meeting was held on Tuesday last at the Jummadada Vyayamshala, Baroda, under the Presidentship of Sjt. Chhotalal Sutaria when Sjt. L.B. Bhopatkar of Poona delivered a lecture on "Federation".

CALCUTTA RESOLUTION ABOUT NARIMAN

Chowpatty Meeting Requests Its Recission

Under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee, a public meeting was held on Chowpatty Seaface, on Sunday evening, when a resolution requesting the Congress Working Committee to rescind its own resolution regarding Mr. K. F. Nariman was unanimously adopted.

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis presided and Miss Nariman, Messrs Maneckji Patel, Y. G. Surti, A. H. Gadre, M. K. Behre, Appa Pendsey, Bhagubhai Shah, Panthaki and Parekh addressed the meeting.

Referring to the recent elections to the B.P.C.C., Dr. Chitnis said that the voters of the ward had rightly returned Mr. Nariman at the top of the polls. The voice of Democracy had spoken.

GREETINGS TO NARIMAN

Miss F. Nariman moved: "This meeting extends its greetings and congratulations to Mr. K. F. Nariman who secured in the last B.P.C.C. elections the largest number of votes and vindicated the truth and justice of his case.

This meeting also offers its felicitations to the "D" Ward voters who courageously and loyally stood by Mr. Nariman and helped him to top the polls."

Miss Nariman in the course of her speech said, Mr. Nariman was a true leader of Bombay.

Mr. Anant Hari Gadre, moved: "In view of the fact that a large and intelligent section of the Congress electorate in Bombay has already expressed its confidence in Mr. Nariman and pronounced him fit to occupy a position of trust and responsibility by electing him to the B.P.C.C. by an overwhelming majority of votes, this meeting requests the Working Committee to rescind the resolution it passed in Calcutta against Mr. Nariman declaring him unfit to occupy any position of trust and responsibility."

Mr. Gadre, in the course of his remarks, said that the resolution was one of request. It expressed no opposition to the Congress. It had been proved that the public had full confidence in Mr. Nariman and as a democratic body the Congress should reflect the opinion of the people.

Both the resolutions were passed unanimously.

At the termination of the meeting, a procession was taken out to the bungalow of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, where the Working Committee is meeting.

NARIMAN ISSUE BEFORE CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Citizens' Committee Deputation To Meet Jawahar

Mr. A. H. Gadre writes:—

After the termination of the meeting at Chaupaty a procession of more than a thousand citizens of Bombay including many ladies, went marching to the bungalow of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, situated at Warden Road. The procession reached Mr. Bhulabhai's bungalow at about 7-30 p.m. But since the Working Committee meeting had already adjourned, the processionists wended their way to Mr. Jal Naoroji's bungalow at Napean Sea Road, where Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is putting up. On going there the processionists found that Pt. Jawaharlal was out, but were told that he would return soon. The processionists, squatted down and waited.

Pt. Jawaharlal arrived at about 9-15 p.m. On his arrival he was cheered by the crowd and slogans were raised.

Panditji asked of the processionists what they wanted.

Mr. A. H. Gadre, the Secretary of the Citizens Committee, thereupon handed over to him a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting at Chaupatty and said they had come to express their feelings regarding the Nariman issue and demonstrate what the public of Bombay felt about Mr. Nariman. Mr. Gadre added: "The Bombay Citizens Committee desire that a deputation appointed by it should wait upon you at a time and place convenient to you. We shall, therefore, thank you if you accede to its request."

Panditji, then, read the resolutions and said: "I don't really understand how you ask the Working Committee to reconsider its decision regarding the Patel-Nariman Controversy. It is, after all, a judicial decision and can't be easily revoked. Such judicial decisions are always given by a body of a few trusted men, who act as judges. Your slogan is "Fight Fascism and uphold Democracy". If a crowd like yours takes into its head to give decisions in such judicial matters it will be fascism and not Democracy."

Upon this some further talk took place between the processionists and Panditji.

Mr. Appa Pendse also had some talk with Panditji and Panditji declared that he was prepared to meet a deputation by appointment and discuss the issue. On this the processionists dispersed at about 10 p.m.

FRONTIER GANDHI'S FUTURE PLANS

(Continued from page 6.)

thus deprived of giving their contribution towards the struggle of the emancipation of the motherland. He told us three stories of how the daughters of the Frontier put new life into the people during the last Civil Disobedience Movement. He said that in the month of February 1931 a brave Pathan girl played a miraculous part when the police was firing at a large crowd and men began to flee. She resented the cowardice of the men and ran towards the firing range to face bullets. The men asked her why she was going to face death and she replied that she was doing that in order to wipe out their shame and cowardice. Her rebuke was enough to bring people to shame and they went back to face the bullets and many of them were killed and wounded.

A Self-Respecting Mother

He also related a story of an old mother who saved the family from national disgrace by refusing to permit her son to come out of jail, when he informed her that he was going out on bail, she wrote to him back that if he came out from the jail she would go and take his place. This was enough to make the son change his mind, because the mother felt that it would be a disgrace to the family and the village if he came out on bail.

Wife Chased Husband

The third and the last story that Khan Sahib related to us was even more interesting. During the last movement military authorities rallied all the male members in the village of Utmanzai and ordered them to put their thumb impression on a statement that would take no part in politics in future. The Congressmen of the village had already been arrested and the harassed villagers rallied by the military officers had nothing to do with politics but still they refused to put thumb impressions because they regarded it derogatory to their self-respect. One of them, however, proved to be a weakling and put his thumb impression on the statement written by a military officer. When he returned home, his wife was surprised to see him. She asked him instantaneously and in a resentful tone as to how he had come along and where were the other men of the village. He had not the courage to reply, when the wife told him that she suspected that he had put his thumb impression and thus disgraced his family and village. She took up a stick in her hand and chased the husband back to the place where the military officer was detaining other men of the village. She told him not to come back alone and wipe out the family disgrace by removing his thumb impression from the paper. The husband told the same thing to the military officer and apologised to other men for his cowardice. The incident cheered up all the village men and they refused to be cowed down.

"Office Has No Lure"

When I asked him why he did not accept the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress and thereby give a lead to the country, he replied "Office has no lure for me. I want to give a lesson to the office-seekers that one can work without being in office. When I asked him to devote a few months in carrying on a crusade against communalism in other provinces he said, "I believe in solid work in my province. That would be a greater service to the entire country, since the strength of the Frontier would be a strength of India".

"Let us also stop talking", he said, "but work, work, and ceaselessly work till the goal is achieved."

India would certainly gain independence in the near future if all the leaders and deputy leaders, no-changers, socialists and individualists follow the above advice of the Frontier Gandhi".

(CONCLUDED)

Medal For Naik's Gallantry

NEW DELHI, January 1.

King Emperor, has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Medal of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to No. 12248 Naik Barkat Singh, 10th Bn., 2nd Punjab Regiment, for gallantry in disarming a sepoy of his unit, who ran amok on the 2nd May, 1937. This sepoy shot dead the Guard Commander, wounded another sepoy and was in pursuit of others, with a loaded rifle when overpowered by Naik Barkat Singh.—United Press.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 31.

	Season To Date	This Week	Season 1936/37	Week 1936
				Bales
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	10,240	187	9,558	*263
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,195	95	4,182	195
Export from U. S Ports	3,349	111	2,917	139
Of which to Japan	140	7	793	23
Of which to China	29	—	14	1
Of which to Great Britain	1,046	41	591	41
Of which to Germany	582	45	387	8
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,245	—	2,878
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,656	—	2,254
World's Visible Supply	—	9,272	—	8,534
Of which to American Cotton	—	7,672	—	6,662
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	5,449	211	6,148	321
Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,799	142	5,087	143

N. B.—All figures are in thousands.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON
New York: Dec. 31.

January	8.19
March	8.28
May	8.34
July	8.42
October	8.47
December	8.51
Middling spot	8.38

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York: Dec. 31.

January	8.30
March	8.41
May	8.49
Middling spot	8.50
11.00 A.M. RANGES	
January	8.16/8.18
March	8.24/8.24
May	8.33/8.33
NOON CALL	
March	8.25
May	8.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York: Dec. 31.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool: Dec. 31.

F. G. F. Spot	8.25

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool: Dec. 31.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good staple)	3.87
Fine (Good staple)	4.02
Superfine (Good staple)	4.17
OOMRA:	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.02
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.17
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.32
BENGAL:	
Good	3.51
Fully Good	3.61
Fine	3.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool: Dec. 31.

January	4.66
February	4.68
March	4.70
April	4.72
May	4.75
June	4.76
July	4.78
August	4.80
September	4.82
October	4.84
November	4.85
Middling Spot	4.84

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

January	4.70
March	4.74

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec. 31.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6/19/6

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Jan. 1.

T. T. London on New York, Opening	4.99.75
T. T. London on New York, Closing	4.99.80
T. T. London on Paris, Opening	147.28
T. T. London on Paris, Closing	147.28

LONDON RUBBER
London, Dec. 31.

Smoked sheets, standard ribbed, per lb. 6-15/16 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Dec. 31.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 9-1/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Dec. 31.

T. T. LONDON ON:—	
New York	4.99.75
Paris	147.29
Berlin	12.41-1/2
Madrid	76.00
	nominal
Amsterdam	8.98-1/16
Brussels	29.46-7/8
Milan	95.00
Berne	21.61-3/4
Prague	142.25

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Dec. 31.

Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent	£72-1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent. 1948	£79-5/8
Indian stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	£93-1-8
Indian stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	£112
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	£74-5/8
Conversion loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	100-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	£112-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	£101-3/4
ictory Bonds 4 per cent.	£111-3/8
Chartered Bank of India, A. and China	£12
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£88
National Bank of India	£40-1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9-5/8

LONDON SEEDS
London, Dec. 31.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, C.I.F., ton £12/10/0 December sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London C.I.F., ton £15/0/0 December sellers.

Linseed Bombay, London C.I.F. ton £15/1/3 December sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Con. C.I.F., ton £14/2/6 December sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull C.I.F., ton £14/1/3 December sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Dec. 31.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels 39/9 Jan./Feb. sellers.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels 38/9 Jan./Feb. sellers.

Wheat, South Australian parcels 38/6 Jan. sellers.

Linseed oil, naked, London, per cwt. 27/6 Jan. sellers.

Linseed oil, naked London per cwt. 27/7-1/2 May/Aug. sellers.

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec. 31.

Spot	19-1/16
Forward	18-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Dec. 31.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 day's market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

U. P. DECREES BILL

Governor-General Gives Assent

LUCKNOW, Jan. 1.

The Assent of the Governor-General to the temporary postponement of the execution of Decrees Bill has now been received and the Bill will now become an Act.—A. P.

DEAFNESS
RADICALLY CURED

'Deafkiller' a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1938

MAHASABHA'S APPEAL TO STATES

Grant Full Citizenship Right & Responsible Govt. To People

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 1.

The Hindu Mahasabha session concluded this evening after passing many resolutions.

One of the resolutions re-affirmed its Lahore resolution on the removal of the slaughter house in Muttra and resolved that if Government does not give a satisfactory reply to the resolution, the Hindu Mahasabha will be compelled to commence Satyagraha.

Another resolution drew the attention of the Indian Princes towards the political, social and economic advancement of their subjects and requested them to grant the subjects full citizenship right and facilities for obtaining responsible Government within their States.

By another resolution the Conference condemned the communal activities of the Bengal Government as evinced by the proposed legislations of the Bengal Premier and called upon the Bengal Hindus to unite and organise in the defence of their political, economic and cultural rights.

The Conference condemned the Government policy of unrestricted immigration into the Assam province which is calculated to turn it into a Muslim majority province, and called upon the Assam Hindus to resist this policy.

Other resolutions condemned the "barbarous" attacks on Hindus on the Frontier, urged the Government to provide free, every Hindu family with one rifle and ammunition, called upon the Provincial and Central Governments to release politicals, detenus and victims of riots, condemned the decision of the Wardha Educational Conference to include Urdu in the general education curricula, appreciated the Congress decision to work the Constitution and congratulated the 'interim' Hindu Ministers.—United Press

MAINTAIN HINDU CULTURE

Savarkar's Concluding Remarks

AHMEDABAD: Jan. 1.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Savarkar at the Hindu Mahasabha sessions to-day, thanked the Reception Committee for the arrangements. He asked all Hindus to see that they maintained the Hindu culture and took pride in being Hindus. The Congress was as much his as it was Gandhiji's and Pandit Nehru's. But he and the Sabha had differences with its policy. They would co-operate with the Congress in whatever good it did, but would oppose wherever they would find that it was opposed to Hindu rights and interests. It was in the hands of the electors to redress the grievances of the Hindus. If they sent in Councils or local bodies men who would promise to protect Hinduism and Hindu rights, they would increase their strength and the Hindus to them would go. —United Press.

BECOME VANGUARD OF INDIAN THOUGHT

Subhash Bose's Message To All India Students' Conference

MADRAS, January 1.

"I believe in the formation of a Socialist Society in India. The dormant revolutionary fervour of masses should be roused by a thorough regeneration of society. If you, young men, want this regeneration to be effective and real, you must bring women folk to the forefront. The women should play great part in the national struggle for freedom. Therefore, take them with you to the united front of the nation to oppose all reactionary forces. The attainment of freedom does not mean simply getting rid of foreign domination as the popular belief is. The reshaping and reweilding of society is equally important before we can declare that we have attained freedom. The existing social barriers must be shattered and society reorganized on a sound basis on socialist principles. I declare that only in Socialism we can find the salvation of all our evils", said Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya opening this evening the All-India Students' Conference, in a specially erected huge pandal. Mr. M. R. Masani presided.

LEADERS' MESSAGES

Delegates from all provinces of India numbering about 500 attended. Messages wishing the Conference success were received from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Hon. Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla, Minister of Education, Central Provinces, Sir Stafford Cripps, University Labour Federation, London, China Students' Union, China, and the Indian Students' Federation of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in his message stated, "The students must prepare for becoming vanguard of Indian thought and liberators of Indian masses under the new ideology."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu stated, "Soar on intrepid wings into the empyrean for your inspiration, but bring back rich gifts to the earth for the daily need of suffering and aspiring humanity. Let equity, courage and freedom be watchwords of youth."

MR. MASANI'S ADDRESS

Mr. M. R. Masani in the course of his presidential address stated, "If I am asked what are fundamentals of Socialism, I would say 'Justice and Liberty'. These are basic objectives of Socialists. Passionate hatred against the oppression and inhumanity of man to man is certainly one of the ingredients in mental make-up, but hatred cannot be the basis of any progressive creed. Socialists should more and more learn to stress our objectives and not permit a picture of socialists too similar to that to materialise."

Concluding Mr. Masani hoped, the students would organize more and more in the future and play an important role in the international student movement.

Then the Conference passed the following resolution on the impending inauguration of Federation: "The Federation which is the crowning structure of the slave constitution can only be combated by a breakdown of the constitution in the provinces and mass action. British Imperialistic plans to inaugurate the so-called Federation through the King Emperor himself and stage an exhibition of popular loyalty on the occasion of the King's visit, and thereby sidetrack popular unrest and bolster up the Federation. As the student movement in India is part of the anti-Imperialist front and as the Federation and King's visit are both viewed with serious apprehension. The Conference resolves and calls upon the student federations of the provinces to actively organize. It urges upon the Indian National Congress to organize a boycott of the King's visit and create deadlocks and launch upon country-wide mass action on the inauguration of the Federation. At this stage the Conference adjourned for to-morrow.—United Press.

DEMAND FOR MORE KHADI

Sequel To Congress Accepting Offices

KARACHI, Dec. 31.

A positive result of the Congress accepting office and Congress Ministries being formed in seven provinces is the acute shortage of Khadi which is being felt at present throughout India.

The reason is that the production of Khadi is mainly due to the efforts of a single organisation, the All India Spinners' Association, which has branches producing centres and selling centres throughout the country. With the assumption of the power by the Congress, demand of Khadi grew to a large extent while production remained more or less the same. It could only gradually be expanded. The result is that Khadi is not available in large quantity in large cities.—United Press

LADY GOWAN TAKES TO KHADI

NAGPUR, Jan. 1.

Lady Gowan, wife of Sir Hyde Gowan Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, has begun using Khadi Recently she invited the organisers of the local Khadi Bhander to Government House and asked for different kinds of coloured and printed Khadi. She purchased Khadi worth Rs. 60 for three dresses.

It may be recalled that Premier Dr Khare presented in July last two Khadi suits to Sir Hyde Gowan, one of which His Excellency wore at a Cabinet meeting.—United Press

Tri-colour For Hubli Civic Buildings

Council's Unanimous Resolve "In View Of Strong Public Opinion"

HUBLI, Dec. 30.

The Hubli municipal council this evening at the instance of the President Sardar Mahboobali Khan, unanimously resolved to hoist "the Congress Tri-colour" on the Municipal Buildings, "in view of the strong public opinion and in view of the congress ministry being in office".

There were 15 members present.

The council further resolved to present an address to H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay when he visits the City on January 20 at 3 p.m.

The Municipality will also, it is understood, give a tea party to His Excellency and Lady Lumley in the evening of the same day.

Inspite Of President's "No"

It might be remembered that the Flag question has been hanging fire since September last, when the local Congress requested the Council to hoist "National Flag" over the Municipal building on the Gandhi Jayanti day and the president did not agree to it.

Later, on the 15th at a special meeting, it was resolved to hoist the flag on the Municipal Building and request the Hon. Mr. Kher to hoist the same when he visits the city during the last week of December (which was afterwards cancelled owing to the ministers' preoccupations with the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislature.)

The proceedings of that meeting were declared null and void by the President at the meeting of the 21st inst.—A. P.

PATNA, January. 1:—The Hon. Babu Shrikrishna Singh, the Prime Minister of Bihar, will open the Bihar and Orissa Sikh Political Conference to be held at Patna City on January 7, 8, and 9 under the presidentship of Sardar Mangal Singh Akali M.L.A., (Central)

BUS SERVICE PARALYSED IN PUNJAB

Province Observes Hartal To Protest Against Motor Taxation Bill

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

What is claimed to be a complete hartal is observed to-day throughout the Punjab by public motor vehicles.

This is in pursuance of the decision of the Anti-Motor Taxation Committee of the Punjab Motor Unions as a protest against the proposed Punjab Motor Taxation Bill which enhances the taxation on lorries used for transport of passengers and goods.

Passengers, especially from the 'mofussil' are reported to be put to great inconvenience due to the dislocation of the bus service.

Meetings attended by a large number of motor drivers and owners passed resolutions protesting against the Bill.

About 5,000 motor drivers and owners will hold a demonstration in the same connection in front of the Punjab Assembly Chamber on January 10, the opening day of the Punjab Assembly.—A. P.

RIOT AVERTED IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Jan. 2.

A situation which might have resulted in serious communal trouble was averted by the timely intervention of the police last night when the Hindus and Muslims of Rustogi Tola came to blows.

It is stated that some boys were flying kites when a Muslim boy lost his kite in a contest with a Hindu boy. Thereupon, a quarrel arose and people of both communities gathered on the spot.

After a heated discussion, both parties fell out and brickbats were thrown and lathis freely used, resulting in injuries to a dozen persons.

Sardar Bahadur Sunder Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, city, with a posse of police rushed to the scene and saved the situation from getting worse.

Later, respectable residents of the locality approached the D. S. P. with a request that no further steps should be taken because the relations between the two communities were always cordial.—A. P.

PARVATI DEVI DEAD

Lajpat Rai's Daughter And Punjab M. L. A.

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

Srimati, Parvati Devi, daughter of Lala Lajpat Rai and member of the Punjab Assembly, expired this noon after protracted illness.

Parvati Devi was staying with her son at Gujranwala for some time and was about 50 years old. —United Press.

"Axe" For Madras Govt. Servants' Salaries

WHY IT IS NECESSARY

MADRAS: January 1.

A graded reduction in salaries of the Provincial Services ranging from 5 per cent. on salaries less than Rs. 200 to 30 per cent. on salaries exceeding a thousand with effect from Jan. 1, 1938, is announced in a Government Communique to-day.

It says the scales of pay of Provincial and Subordinate Services were reduced in 1933-'34 on account of the fall in prices, but even the revised scales are too high and capable of further reduction, especially in the case of Government servants drawing over a hundred rupees.

The Government have accordingly decided to further reduce the scales of pay of Provincial and Subordinate Services by the adoption of the following graded reduction on the present revised scales subject to such adjustment as is necessary to prevent anomalies or injustice in individual cases.

SUBORDINATE SERVICES:

Salaries over a hundred and not exceeding 200, five per cent. reduction.

Over two hundred. 7-1|2 per cent.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES:

Salaries of 200 and below, five per cent.

Over 200 and not exceeding 500 15 per cent.

Over Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000, 20 per cent.

Over Rs. 1,000, 30 per cent.

The new revised scales are worked out on this basis for Provincial Services and will be brought into force from Jan. 1, 1938. A similar order will be passed in due course to bring into effect the new revised scales of pay for subordinate services, which are now under preparation.

Generally speaking, according to these orders, every person who has been or will be appointed to any service or post on or after the 1st April, 1937 or who has been and will be promoted for the first time or after a break to any service or post on or after Oct. 1, 1937, enters on the new revised scale for such service or post.—A. P.

EXPLANATION

The Communique at the outset says that the present Government was returned to office expressly pledged to the electorate, among other matters, to a substantial reduction in the salaries of all public servants and the retrenchment of the cost of Administration. They are of the opinion that it will be impossible with any sense of justice or proportion to maintain the existing ratio between the earnings of most pople, who pay taxes and the scales of pay that are being given to the Services for maintaining the Administration.

The present Government is further pledged to take steps for the ultimate elimination from the Province of intoxicating drink and drugs. The introduction of Prohibition all over the Province is estimated to result in an ultimate loss of revenue of excise of about 4 crores. This policy of dispensing with revenue from drink and drugs, an essential part of the programme on which the Ministry has been returned by the electorate, cannot be given up or postponed.

CERTAIN PRIMARY NEEDS.

The Government is also pledged to increased expenditure on certain fundamental physical needs of the people, such as supply of clean drinking water for every village and town, adequate drainage arrangements for all towns, better and more widespread measures for the prevention of disease and distribution of medical relief. Large sums are required for the purpose of giving effor this ameliorative programme and the Government are bound further to render much greater assistance to Cottage Industries and pursue a more effective programme than hitherto with regard to Primary Education.

TAXATION PROPOSALS.

To meet the cost of these reforms, the Government is prepared to initiate and place before the Legislature, for its approval, measures for such reasonable additional taxation as have to be imposed The proposals for additional taxation are under consideration

The Government feel strongly that they cannot with any justice appeal to the legislature for fresh taxation or obtain the approval of the electorate and the public generally, until they have adopted all possible measures to reduce the cost of administration by a reduction of salaries, wherever possible, by retrenchment in all directions and every effort is made to eliminate waste and effect economy in expenditure in the various departments.

Removal Of Corruption Committee For U. P.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 1.

The Associated Press understands that the U. P. Government have constituted a Removal of Corruption Committee with Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh as Chairman.

It is further understood that comprehensive terms of reference will be released shortly.

ANOTHER POLITICAL PRISONER DEAD

Mahesh Barua Succumbs To T. B.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Yet another political prisoner, Mahesh Barua of Chittagong died of Tuberculosis yesterday at the Rajshahi Central Jail. He was convicted in the Bat[illegible] Dacoity Case.

Four political prisoners died in Jail in course of the last six weeks of whom three developed Tuberculosis and one leprosy.—United Press.

ANDREWS & INDIAN REPATRIATES

SHANTINIKETAN, Jan. 1.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who is expected to return to Calcutta on January 7 is understood to be in communication with the Central Government on the subject of the condition of Indian repatriates who have now been accommodated in certain parts of Calcutta.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*

I CAN'T FIGURE WHAT THE CANE'S FOR, WADE —WE'RE NOT OUT FOR A STROLL----WE CAME TO HELP SHASTA!
NEVER MIND THE CANE, DONAVAN— HERE'S BLOOMSBURY DRIVE---
YEP, THIS IS THE PLACE---AN' THERE'S A LIGHT ON IN TH' HALL---
614
WHAT THE--?
THE DOOR WAS OPEN--BUT THERE'S NO NEED TO TAKE CARELESS CHANCES, DONAVAN!
THAT'S FUNNY--- TH' PLACE SEEMS EMPTY---
WE MIGHT LOOK UPSTAIRS---

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